

urday September 27 1980

60,735

Twenty pence

THE TIMES

How to cope with
problems of
redundancy, page 18

Pakistan President leads Gulf good-will peace mission

The war between Iran and Iraq entered its fierce fifth day yesterday, a good-will mission to both countries was being held at the United Nations in New York. It will be led by President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan. Baghdad announced that it was suspending all oil shipments

although Turkish officials reported a continuing flow from the Kirkuk fields. And as Robert Fisk watched the refinery at Abadan blaze under constant pounding from Iraqi artillery, the White House consulted six countries on how to protect oil supplies and shipping in the Gulf.

Iraqan's refineries ize but Iranians far from beaten

Robert Fisk
banks of the Shatt-al-Arab, Sept 26

is burning. From the

the Shatt-al-Arab river

upon it, one of the

oil refineries in the

region along the west-

ern city bordering

Iran and Iraq had

black smoke and

a mile in the air,

was breaking out

oil storage depots

waterfront as Iraq

continued to pour

surrounded Iranians

beaten. This after-

noon pounded Iraq

in the south bank of

with mortar and shell

ay this morning, the

Abadan base eclipsed

which the Iranians

to destroy in the

Iraqi city of

the Iraqi authorities

a few foreign

towards the battle-

afternoon, a fierce

battle was raging

the rising dawn on

had from Basra to

BBC television crew

wedding drive the last

the Shatt-al-

at ground road

HOME NEWS

MP protests about meetings during the Commons recess

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Lewis, Conservative MP for Rutland and Stamford, protested yesterday to Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Leader of the House of Commons, about the proposed meetings of Commons select committees during the parliamentary recess.

He concentrated his criticism on the Select Committee on the Treasury, which is chaired by Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Tavistock, who is also chairman of the Conservative backbenchers' 1922 Committee.

Mr Lewis said the Treasury select committee proposed to meet a week before the House is due to reassemble after the summer recess to cross-examine Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England. The object, apparently, was to discuss the effects of the high Bank rate and the failure to control money supply.

The Prime Minister has already dealt with a request from the Leader of the Opposition for the recall of Parliament to discuss the economic situation. Mrs Thatcher has said that events do not justify such action, and I agree with her", Mr Lewis said.

"We have passed a motion adjourning the Commons until October 17, yet this select committee can meet during the recess and take the place of the House. It is as though the new select committees are constituting themselves as a parliament within a parliament."

In my view this is a big constitutional change and it should be resisted. When the House is sitting, every member of the House has the right to attend sittings of select committees to hear the proceedings and proper notice is given in the parliamentary papers.

But there is no way in which MPs can know from

Westward TV truce favoured by IBA

By Philip Robinson

Financial Staff

Lord Harris of Greenwich and Mr Peter Cadbury are likely to have to extend their temporary truce over the battle for control of Westward Television if the station is to save its franchise, which has 15 months to run.

It has emerged that the Independent Broadcasting Authority favours a compromise that could involve the two men working together. In a letter to Westward on Thursday, the IBA raised the possibility of its cancelling the franchise unless acceptable assurances were given over future management.

The truce between Lord Harris, the chairman, and Mr Cadbury, who held the post for nearly 20 years and is fighting to regain it, came earlier this month after a High Court judge suggested that a receiver and manager would have to be put in to Westward if the two could not work together.

Lord Harris, who will meet his board to consider the IBA's letter next week, said: "I could not comment on that kind of speculation".

Mr Andrew Kerman, Mr Cadbury's solicitor, said: "If Mr Cadbury did receive an approach about a compromise which he thought would be workable, he could certainly consider it in the interests of the company".

The terms of the truce are that Mr Cadbury does not in-

Father and his two sons are jailed for life for murder

A father and his two sons were killed for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the revenge killing of Mr John Murphy, a publican.

Mr Murphy, a former amateur boxer, was murdered after an argument with Harold Knowlden, aged 45, last November.

He was taken by Mr Knowlden and his sons, Derek and David, to Wanstead Flats where they stabbed and kicked him to death.

Mr Knowlden, unemployed, of Chadd Green, West Ham; Derek Knowlden, aged 21, a roofer, of Union Lane, Forest Gate; and David Knowlden, aged 24, a labourer, of Flagnate Road, Leytonstone, all London, denied murder.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said the father and Mr Derek Knowlden were drinking in the same public

Labour group meets today on party funds

Continued from page 1

money, they need a Labour Government".

Mr Benn said that the unions appeared to be saying that the price of a strong Labour Party was too high when the union members were being asked to pay up a week.

He suggested that the executive should recommend a 50p increase to its party conference, but his remark was welcomed by General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who is chairman of the party's finance and general purposes committee.

Recognizing strong union opposition, the executive decided not to press the 50p issue, but Mr Atkinson is to issue: Mr Bennett and other members of TULV today.

He had no intention of taking him there, but intended to avenge themselves. There was no doubt there was an intention to kill him", Mr Price said.

Ruling postponed over ban on turban at school

From Our Correspondent

A county court judge yesterday postponed his ruling on whether a private school was guilty of racial discrimination by refusing to admit a Sikh boy aged 13 because he wore a turban.

Judge Hilary Costing reserved judgment at the hearing in Birmingham where Gurinder Singh Mandla, of Sandwell Valley, West Bromwich, is seeking damages against Park Grove School in Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mr A. G. Dowell Lee, the headmaster.

The case began in early February this year. The judge yesterday heard closing arguments from both sides.

Poll puts questions on picketing

The following are responses to some of the ideas on picketing put to those interviewed in an opinion poll conducted by Opinion Research and Communications.

Question: Here are some ideas on picketing. For each one I read out would you say whether you agree with it or not?

	All Members	Disagree	Don't know	All Members	
%	%	%	%	%	
Each union should draw up a code of picketing and expel from the union any member breaking that code.	90	90	7	7	3
Only members of the union or unions involved in a strike should be allowed to picket. Others should be subject to removal by the police.	86	85	11	11	3
Companies whose businesses are harmed by picketing when they themselves are not involved in the strike should be able to sue the union concerned for damages.	76	71	17	21	7
Workers not involved in a strike who lose wages because of secondary picketing should be able to sue the union concerned for compensation.	74	68	19	24	7
It should be a legal offence for a picket to threaten anybody with having their union card taken away if they refuse to join a strike.	72	69	23	26	5
The number of pickets allowed on any gate should not be more than half a dozen.	72	67	24	30	4
	72	67	24	30	5

Call to dismantle 'obsessive groups aiming at impeding the police'

By John Charlton

Mr James Auderton, the outspoken Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, last night criticized unnamed race relations organizations, that, he said, had been infiltrated by anti-establishment factions, one of whose aims was continuously to "impede the police".

Labour policymakers last night put off any decision on the controversial issue of how the Labour leader should get in touch with the chairman of all 14 select committees asking them to postpone their meetings until the House resumes.

The leadership is one of three issues that will allow serious debate at the party's conference in Blackpool next week. The other two are mandatory admission for reselection of all Labour MPs before each general election and the question of who should control the drawing up of the manifesto at the general election.

There is a strong move in the party to widen the electoral college by including the trade unions and constituency parties as well as the Parliamentary Labour Party in the election of the leader.

The national executive decided to wait for the composite resolution on "race" by saying that he was "firmly of the opinion, backed by my own observations, that all the solid actions of minorities are no longer being served by these official means".

Mr Auderton continued his remarks on "police, public and questions of race" by saying that he was "firmly of the opinion, backed by my own observations, that all the solid actions of minorities are no longer being served by these official means".

Although the party is divided over the three issues, Mr James Callaghan, the party leader, said in a speech last night that the "prophets of gloom and doom will once again find themselves disappointed by the end of the week".

Russian letter: The Soviet Union may have come to the aid of the Labour Party leadership and the controversy over unilateral disarmament, which is to be debated at the conference.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has written to the national executive asking for cooperation in getting specific political action on a reduction in medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

After its meeting the executive replied that the proposal would be given further serious consideration at the next meeting of its international committee. Mr Callaghan and some of his colleagues believe that the exchange of letters could take some of the heat out of the defence debate.

Members reprieved: Members of the Social Democratic Alliance who faced expulsion from the Labour Party if they stood against official labour candidates in the next general election were given a reprieve by the national executive.

It referred back a proposal from the organization committee that the members concerned would be expelled within a month if they did not indicate their intentions not to oppose official candidates.

There are signs that if that happened, the remainder of the 13-man board, particularly the non-executive members would resign. Mr Cadbury was voted out by 10 to 2 at a stormy board meeting in mid-July.

What concerns the IBA is that the current or subsequent management team is substantially different from that which charged the authority signed the franchise agreement with Westward eight years ago. That could breach two conditions of the agreement and allow the IBA to cancel the franchise.

The IBA wants the information on future management to discuss at its next meeting on October 9. It has made known that it would welcome some staff involved in the day-to-day running of Westward.

The IBA has said that any action taken as a result of its letter will not prejudice the latest franchise applications.

But, if it cancels the current Westward franchise, the position of the channel as a contender would not be clear.

Jetfoil service from Tower to Ostend is stopped

By Michael Baily

Shipping Correspondent

The high-speed jetfoil service between the Tower of London and Ostend, Belgium, was ended by the P & O group yesterday after only seven months of operation.

The number of passengers on the two Boeing hydrofoils had been less than expected and the financial results were poor.

The decision to stop the service is a disappointment to Boeing and to P & O, as about

P & O is making every effort to provide alternative jobs.

Teachers angry at decision on refugee's lessons

By David Nicolson-Lord

Correspondent

British Rail is hoping for export orders worth several million pounds for its new, lightweight railbus after shipment of a custom-built prototype to the United States next month.

The vehicle, modified for American conditions, was ordered by the Federal Railroad Commission after trials last winter. It uses a bus body on a rail chassis.

The new R3, carrying 56 seated passengers at up to 100 mph, is said to weigh a quarter less than a standard rail vehicle and use only three-fifths as much energy. In batch production each would cost rather more than £100,000.

Fuel efficiency: The diesel double-deck bus is so efficient that it will probably last out this century against newer forms such as battery or gas-engine vehicles, Mr Stanley Smith, London Transport's chief mechanical engineer, said yesterday.

Recognizing strong union opposition, the executive decided not to press the 50p issue, but Mr Atkinson is to issue: Mr Bennett and other members of TULV today.

They had no intention of taking him there, but intended to avenge themselves. There was no doubt there was an intention to kill him", Mr Price said.

He had no intention of threatening them, but instead punched him in the face.

Mr Derek Knowlden asked his father: "Do you want him done, Dad?" And when Mr Knowlden replied: "yes", he telephoned his brother, David, who joined them, bringing with him a knife.

They persuaded Mr Murphy to drive them to Walthamstow Greyhound Stadium. They had no intention of taking him there, but intended to avenge themselves. There was no doubt there was an intention to kill him", Mr Price said.

He was taken by Mr Knowlden and his sons, Derek and David, to Wanstead Flats where they stabbed and kicked him to death.

Mr Knowlden, unemployed, of Chadd Green, West Ham; Derek Knowlden, aged 21, a roofer, of Union Lane, Forest Gate; and David Knowlden, aged 24, a labourer, of Flagnate Road, Leytonstone, all London, denied murder.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said the father and Mr Derek Knowlden were drinking in the same public

British railbus hopes to draw US orders

By Our Correspondent

The search round Eastbourne for Steven Goodwin, an escaped prisoner, was called off yesterday when the police found him in a garden.

The future of the group's two jetfoils, bought for £6.5m each, is uncertain. Joint studies by the companies show that profit opportunities are greater in other parts of the world.

About one hundred and thirty employees, 70 of them in England, have been made redundant by the closure, and P & O is making every effort to provide alternative jobs.

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WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Gun controls to reduce violence in Turkey

From Simon Fisich

Ankara, Sept 26

The National Security Council has enacted a law aimed at curtailing political violence in Turkey by trying to control possession of weapons and arms smuggling. Citizens must turn in firearms, swords and all other "offensive or defensive weapons" within two weeks or risk a 10-year jail sentence and a £100 fine.

Two other decrees ended the activities of elected municipal and provincial councils.

The programme would be read to the five-man council, which acts as parliament and which is chaired by the head of state, General Kenan Evren.

Prosecutors at Ankara martial law command courts were reported to be working on cases against two political parties. The cases against the right-wing National Action Party (NAP) and the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) could be ready within two months, sources said.

The leaders of the four main parties are still in custody.

There was still no official word on arrested MPs. An announcement last week had put their number at 50, but more arrests have taken place since.

The arrests worry political and intellectual circles in Ankara, but reports that conditions of detention are good are "a source of comfort", an observer said.

Another source of comfort is the drop in the number of victims of political violence. According to an unofficial count, only 14 people have died in incidents in the two weeks since the military came to power.

Eight shots: Turkish troops shot dead eight people described as terrorists in two clashes yesterday, the worst day of violence since the coup. Four victims appeared to be Kurdish guerrillas, according to a radio broadcast.—Reuter.

Swapo asks Britain for support

By Dan van der Vat

Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), called at the Foreign Office yesterday to seek renewed British support for early independence for Namibia (South-West Africa).

Mr Nujoma spent 40 minutes with Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, for the first high-level contact between Swapo and the Thatcher Government. The meeting had been deferred twice since June.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr Nujoma said he had received assurances of continued British support for early independence, but added that the Western powers were not doing enough to bring it about. (Britain is involved with Canada, France, West Germany and the United States in the "Contact Group" which has interceded with South Africa for a settlement.)

Swapo would judge Britain's attitude by the degree of support it showed at the United Nations, Mr Nujoma said, notably in next month's Security Council debate on sanctions against South Africa to induce an early withdrawal by Pretoria from Namibia.

Mr Nujoma claimed that South Africa was doing everything in its power to suppress Swapo.

Zimbabwe measure bars General Walls's return

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, Sept 26

The Zimbabwe Government today gazetted an amendment to its emergency powers regulations specifically to bar Lieutenant-General Peter Walls from returning to the country.

The former Supreme Commander of the Rhodesian security forces is on holiday in Europe.

The President, in the interests of public safety, can order that any person "should not remain in or enter Zimbabwe" the amendment states. Such a person can be declared an undesirable resident and will be treated as a prohibited person in terms of the Immigration Act.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told the Senate yes-

Shortage of food and money to buy goods abroad may force Poles to bring in meat rationing

Warsaw, Sept 26.—The Polish authorities said today that supplies of food and other basics would be short in the last quarter of the year and that they were contemplating the introduction of meat rationing.

Mr Adam Kowalik, the Internal Trade Minister, was quoted as saying that only 85 per cent of demand could be met. There would be a shortage of 50,000m. tons of labour (1700m.) worth of goods.

Poland needed to import up to 70,000 tonnes of meat before the end of the year, the minister said, "but this is unrealistic as we have no money to buy such quantities". He added that his ministry was considering several ways of rationing meat. Meat price increases led to the recent strikes.

The authorities, who undertook to provide more information on the economy when they signed agreements to end the strikes last month, are hoping

an open information policy will generate understanding and not protest.

The Communist Party daily newspaper *Przyjazna Ludu* today criticized the independent trade unions for underestimating the precarious state of the economy.

It and other national daily newspapers cited the free trade unions in a report on a press conference given by the union leader, Mr Lech Walesa, in Warsaw on Wednesday. He said strikes would continue unless the Government stuck to its agreement.

Przyjazna Ludu said Mr Walesa had given evasive answers and showed that he underestimated the complexity of the economic problems in Poland.

Today the newspaper reported on the shortage of drugs in Poland, a subject so far forbidden by censors.

A Health Commission report said about a quarter of all drugs was unobtainable, while Poland exported medicines worth £125m.

Mrs Thatcher charms Yugoslavia

From Dessa Trevisan

Belgrade, Sept 26

Yugoslavia has had to wait for almost 30 years for a British Prime Minister to visit the country, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher has more than made up for it with a crowded programme, at the end of which she has charmed the value of Britain attached to Yugoslavia's independence and integrity and its role among non-aligned nations.

Since arriving, Mrs Thatcher has made a point of meeting the people as well as the Yugoslav leaders. In Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, where she arrived last night, she received kisses and cheers from the crowds as she toured the shopping centre which, like

everything else in this city, was rebuilt after the devastating earthquake in 1963.

In Dubrovnik, the ancient Adriatic port, British tourists pressed for a handshake as she walked through the city, visiting the modern houses and historic monasteries. A Yugoslav woman took her baby out of the pram and asked the Prime Minister to be photographed with them.

During her visit Mrs Thatcher has done everything to emphasize the continuity of Britain's policy of supporting Yugoslavia's independence.

A joint communiqué issued by the two countries reveals a great deal of agreement on a number of issues, including force and equal cooperation.—Reuter.

Pope emphasizes family's role in speech to bishops

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Sept 26

The Pope today told the first international synod of bishops to meet since his reign began that the duty of each Christian family was to guard and preserve the fundamental values: "To do this is to guard and preserve humanity itself."

He was speaking during the opening Mass this morning in the Sistine Chapel which was concelebrated by the 216 prelates representing the worldwide Roman-Catholic hierarchy.

The subject of the synod is the task of the Christian family in the contemporary world. The synod itself is a body established by Pope Paul VI at the request of the Vatican Council and the meeting, which began today is its fifth general assembly. The discussions are expected to last about a month.

In addition to prelates and members of the secretariat organizing the synod, this meeting is notable for the presence of 16 married couples who are attending as observers. One married couple will be invited to help the secretariat in an expert capacity.

The Pope's homily, delivered in Latin, revealed the high importance he places on the role of the family. He said that when Christ before his death prayed "Holy Father, preserve in your

name those you have given to me, so that they may be one, as we are one" he was seeking in a special way the unity of married couples and of families.

"He prays for the unity of his disciples, for the unity of his church and the mystery of the church is compared by St Paul with marriage. Within its duties, the church not only has responsibilities to the family. Infilled with love of Christ, who loved us until the end, the church looks towards spouses who promise love to one another through the course of their whole life, even unto death. The church considers it her duty to foster this love, this faithfulness, this honesty, and all good things which come from the human person and society."

His words revealed what in fact could have been taken for granted; that the indissolubility of marriage remains an essential part of the Roman Catholic Church's teaching. For the rest, he avoided such subjects that the synod will need to face, such as the church's approach to divorced persons, to sex education, birth control, the changes brought about by technological progress, economic instability, inflation, migration and the uncertainty of employment.

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 26

It now seems that there will be no more presidential debates in this election. President Carter continues to refuse to take part in a debate with Mr Ronald Reagan and Mr John Anderson, and Mr Reagan yesterday refused an invitation to take part in a debate without Mr Anderson.

Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson faced one another in Baltimore last Sunday, without the President. About 500 people watched the debate on television and it was first published since then. Mr Anderson has picked up a few points and Mr Reagan is now ahead of Mr Carter.

The President has always promised to debate with Mr Reagan alone. The League of Women Voters, which organized the Baltimore debate and hoped to organize a series of them, once again asked him to join

both Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson, was once again refused and finally, yesterday, proposed a debate between the President and Mr Reagan alone. Mr Reagan announced last night that he was not interested.

Among other things, that kills a proposed debate between vice-presidential candidates planned for next week. The League of Women Voters now bows out of the whole business. It will continue to organize debates between congressional and local state candidates but will leave any attempts to revive presidential debating to others.

There had been considerable discussion in the Reagan campaign before the decision was taken to refuse the invitation to debate with President Carter alone. They were not sure if the Republican challenger would benefit from appearing with the Democratic President.

Mr Carter has the

choice of either a presidential debate or a "solid" turnout.

Mr Carter will once again depend on a solid turnout.

Mr Carter will be held in Philadelphia's electorate. There is high unemployment among blacks, and it is not obvious that a victory for Mr Reagan would make things much worse for them. They therefore demand that Mr Carter come on October 26, a week before polling day.

US Elections

From Trevor Fishlock

Deli, Sept 26

The threat to India's oil supplies posed by the war between Iraq and Iran has made the Government's need to resolve the complex political crisis in the north-eastern state of Assam more urgent.

Assam normally provides

more than a third of India's oil, but for the past 10 months students have been leading a popular agitation, amounting to a rebellion, against the Government. One of the main levers in the students' efforts to get what they want is a blockade of supply of the state's oil.

The Indian Government has been importing oil to make up the loss, but seven-tenths of India's oil imports come from Iraq and Iran.

The Iraq-Iran conflict started

as the Government and student leaders were nearing the end of

Circulation war a test for Murdoch journalism

From Michael Tippit

New York, Sept 26

The commission said the supplying of some hospitals with imported drugs was "criticized by public opinion" and this had ceased. Government clinics will now share with all hospitals specialized medicines, which were previously reserved for officials.

Anti-Gierek protests. Patients refused to leave a sanatorium to make way for Mr Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party leader. After a year attack last month, he was told to recover in Warsaw, a spa near Lublin.

He was to have used a small flat in the sanatorium, but security police demanded that the whole floor and finally the rest of the building should be cleared, a source said.

A patient was quoted as saying: "He doesn't disturb us. Let him come, but we won't budge."

The idea of sending Mr Gierek to Warsaw was scrapped, a local source said.—Reuter and AP.

What happens in New York in the coming months will show whether he was right in his assumption that Americans are ready, willing and able to absorb the culture shock—or "culture shock horror".

The circulation battle between Mr Murdoch's New York Post and the American-owned Daily News intensified last month when the Post, an afternoon newspaper, introduced a morning edition and the News, a morning paper, started an evening edition.

It is too early to say if either has inflicted a mortal wound on the other, but as a result of the rivalry there have been fresh attacks on the breathless, glibby vision of the world inherent in the Murdoch style.

Mr Simson spent several months in England and was shocked to realize that most British people gained their view of the world from news papers that see their essential function as being to provide entertainment.

Mr Simson, who has bought the Post, is not afraid to say: "I would be afraid to see Mr Murdoch's type of journalism get a start here," wrote Mr William Stimson, a journalist from Washington State, in the Wall Street Journal this week.

"It titillates and diverts the citizenry, it amuses those who are implicitly assumed to have no serious need for information because they have no real role in the course of the republic."

When I spoke to him about it, Mr Stimson said he had become aware of the dangers of Mr Murdoch on hearing a speech he made in San Francisco two years ago. In it, Mr Murdoch himself relies on his newspaper for his information on day-to-day happenings.

His letter was provoked by a long article in The Wall Street Journal last summer which quoted many critical views of American television satisfied the American appetite for trash in a way which more serious British television does not.

Although sensational journalism is nothing new in New York, there is something about

Mr Simson believes this is a

crude, lip-smacking, and sometimes plain silly presentation in the Post which deeply offends many citizens.

"Dead women win elections" was one dead from post-war "palace" was added. Photographs of undressed women have not yet been introduced here, but the Post now has what it calls its "Ten Girls" page, a daily calendar.

Mr Simson has bought the Post, he said. "I bought it because it has come into my ownership."

He wonders whether Mr Murdoch himself relies on his newspaper for his information on day-to-day happenings.

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Saturday Review

The Very Victorian Taste For Nature

by Lynn Barber

The world is all agog—for what? for Bugs the size of Water Melons, Audubon reported disgustedly in 1836. He was annoyed because the bugs had stolen the lime-light from his own beloved birds and sales of his *Ornithological Biography* were falling. And it was true that the public's tastes in natural history were unpredictable. One year centred on moths; the next madrepores. In the decade from 1845 to 1855 they moved successively from seaweeds to ferns to sea-anemones. In the next decade they switched bewilderingly to sea-serpents, gorillas and infusoria.

These were all national crazes. There was also purely local ones, like the "limpet fever" which hit Bangor, Northern Ireland, in the 1820s or the passion for keeping baby alligators which had occupied the womanhood of Liverpool in the 1830s. But underlying these short-lived fads and fancies, there was a deeper, more constant enthusiasm for natural history in all its branches which gathered strength from year to year from the 1820s through to the 1860s, and which touched every section of society from the aristocrats who competed in turning their parks over to elands, beavers or kangaroos, to the artisans who hoarded their pennies to buy the *Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer*.

Every Victorian young lady, it seemed, could reel off the names of 20 different kinds of fern or fungus, and every Victorian clergyman nurtured a secret ambition to publish a general history of his parish in imitation of Gilbert White. By the middle of the century there was hardly a middle-class drawing-room in the country that did not contain an aquarium, a fern-case, a butterfly cabinet, a seaweed album, a shell collection, or some other evidence of a taste for natural history, and at the same period it was impossible to visit the seaside without tripping over parties of earnest ladies and gentlemen, armed with a book by Mr Gross and a collection of jam jars, standing knee-deep in rock-pools and prodding at sea-anemones.

Every newspaper ran a natural history section and every correspondence column became a periodic battleground for debates about whether swallows could fly or whether toads could live for centuries encased in blocks of stone. Natural history was a national obsession, and books on the subject were only marginally less popular than the novels of Dickens. One quite undistinguished natural history book, *Common Objects of the Country* by the Rev J. G. Wood, sold 100,000 copies in a week.

Such popular enthusiasm for natural history was quite unprecedented. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the subject had been not only neglected but positively despised. Charles Kingsley recalled that in his youth the naturalist had been regarded as a figure of fun, a "harmless enthusiast who went 'bug-hunting' simply because he had not the spirit to follow a fox."

Victorian naturalists were keenly aware that, by contrast with their predecessors, they were living in a golden age. "The day has hardly passed away," chirped E. P. Thompson in 1845, "in which the votaries of nature were taunted with ridicule, and as adduced in childlike fancies... Natural history has assumed an importance in this country, within the last few years, which it had hitherto never been thought to possess."

Five years later Dr George Johnston, welcoming new recruits to the study of conchology, assured them that they would find themselves "surrounded and encouraged by a galaxy of congenial spirits".

And that, "so far from having to bear up against the ridicule which might, at no late period, have been your portion, as it was that of some of our predecessors, you will find... the tacit acquiescence in the becomingness of the study and a forbearance, at least, from all censure which might fray even the most sensitive."

Victorian naturalists rejoiced in their new-found popularity, but they were also secretly rather puzzled by it. Those who tried to account for it came up with conflicting and often insubstantial explanations. One American writer, for instance, claimed that it was all thanks to two inventions, the aquarium and the microscope; but since the aquarium was not invented until 1850, by which time the tide of natural history was rising at full flood, and the microscope had been invented two centuries earlier, this explanation is unconvincing.

Several writers tried to argue that the reason for natural history's popularity was that there were so many great naturalists

alive and so many important new discoveries being made every year. But this again is implausible, since the period of natural history's greatest popularity coincided with a period of singular stagnation in biological progress. Between the publication of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal* in 1817 and Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859, almost no major breakthroughs were made, and the biologists who dominated these years were ones whose names are now almost forgotten.

In fact it seems more likely that it was the lack of serious scientific advance that made the popular attraction to natural history possible, since it is always easier for the layman to follow a subject when it is not undergoing any revolutions.

Those writers who looked further back for the origins of their golden age made a more convincing case. Charles Kingsley claimed that the book "which turned the tide in favour of Natural History, among the higher classes at least" was Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne*, published in 1789; certainly this was an important source of inspiration for every Victorian amateur naturalist, though whether it alone could have generated a nationwide craze seems doubtful. Looking even further back, many writers mentioned the name of Linnaeus, claiming quite rightly that he had launched the modern study of natural history and rescued it from the doldrums of centuries. His work was crucial in enabling natural history to become popular, though this is not quite the same thing as explaining why natural history actually became popular when it did. For that we must look to more intangible factors, like the mood and taste of the times.

Perhaps part of the charm of natural history, to the Victorians, was that it was not studied at school. If children learned it at all—though they learned it from their Mamas, in the course of nursery lessons, and then quickly forgot it under the onslaught of Latin and Greek at school Schools did not only ignore scientific subjects but positively discouraged them. Darwin was reprimanded by his headmaster at Shrewsbury for "wasting his time" on experiments and Dr George Moberly, the headmaster of Winchester, told the Clarendon Commission on Education in 1852 that "a scientific fact, either as conveyed by a lecturer, or as reproduced in an examination, is a fact which produces nothing in a boy's mind. It is simply a barren fact, which after a few years becomes confused with other facts and is forgotten. It leads to nothing. It does not germinate; it is a perfectly unfruitful act."

In consequence, those adults who did take up the study of natural history came to it with all the freshness of untrained ignorance. Queen Victoria learned only in middle age that kangaroos carried their young in pouches, and some of her courtiers were quite astounded by the news that tadpoles turned into frogs. The microscope was not then the lusted-and-dreaded piece of schoolroom equipment that it is today: "on the contrary, an 'evening at the microscope'" was a fashionable form of after-dinner entertainment. When Sir Richard Owen, the zoologist, went to stay with Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, he took his microscope with him and all the guests gathered after lunch to examine the remains of the joint they had just eaten and discuss "why cold, boiled beef sometimes shines like mother-of-pearl when cut". It was the pinnacle of Owen's social success.

Evenings at the microscope visits to the new zoological gardens and public aquaria, forays into the rock-pools and magic lantern lectures on the Life-History of the Bee all came under the heading "rational amusement" and there was nothing that well-to-do Victorians sought so avidly as that, in order to fill their seemingly interminable leisure hours. To qualify as rational amusement—as distinct from vulgar or "mere" amusement, like going to the theatre or reading novels—an activity had to contain some element of useful instruction or moral uplift; preferably both. Natural history fitted the bill perfectly. It was scientific, and there was nothing more useful than science, as everyone knew. It was morally uplifting, because it enabled one to find "sermons in stones, and good in everything". It was healthy, since it involved going-out of doors. For gentlemen it offered new pretences to go out and shoot something, and for ladies it offered new subjects for water-colours, for albums, or for embroidery.

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once remarked with a laugh that now people had even started collecting postage stamps and Darwin said he was surprised that nobody had started collecting different-shaped biscuits. In fact they preferred to collect shells, seaweeds and butterflies, which were better adapted to drawing-room display.

However, the idea of studying natural history for pleasure was still new enough to need explanation, and every Victorian popular natural history book began with a warning, purifying all the moral, practical and life-enhancing benefits that readers could expect to derive from it. They would become more cheerful, more patient, more alert, more interesting. Their temper would be improved by conversing with Nature; their health would be improved by going out into the fresh air. They would probably live longer ("It is curious to remark the great age which naturalists generally attain") and they would certainly become more virtuous ("A good naturalist cannot be a bad man"). Natural history, they would find, "elevates the mind and expands the heart". It was a study from which "every class may derive every day many moments of gentle hilarity".

George Henry Lewes (George Eliot's companion) talked of the difference between a lion that has once feasted on human blood and one that has not and compared it to the difference between "the man who has once tasted of a noble sea-side passion, once lived with his microscope for a few months on the wealthy shores of some secluded spot, indulging in a new pursuit, and the man who has once uttered a groan from all such experience walled out from it in blank negation, incapable of even conceiving the heights and depths of such a passion". Visions of those ecstatic hours for ever accompanied a "happy man".

He also pointed out that the purchase of a microscope could be an "effective cure for bereavement, and told how, when his own pet fish had died, "I grieved for him, and, as a consolation—dissected him. I had lost a pet, and gained a 'preparation'."

Every writer had different reasons to suggest why the study of natural history was particularly suitable for one section of society or another. Sir William Henry Flower favoured it for "men of independent fortune" who would, he believed, "be saved by it from all kinds of evil, which want of wholesome occupation engenders". William Swainson recommended it for "valetudinarians", even bedridden ones, and told the story of how Sir Joseph Banks, the eighteenth-century botanist, when confined to his ship by quarantine regulations at Rio de Janeiro, had nevertheless managed to find several new species of plants merely by rummaging through the tender supplied to the ship's animals. Any invalid, he suggested, could do the same. Other writers recommended it for artisans, for aristocrats, for country-dwellers, for town-dwellers, for ladies, for children, for old people. J. C. Loudon thought it was particularly suitable for clergymen because it was an evening at the microscope" was a fashionable form of after-dinner entertainment. When Sir Richard Owen, the zoologist, went to stay with Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, he took his microscope with him and all the guests gathered after lunch to examine the remains of the joint they had just eaten and discuss "why cold, boiled beef sometimes shines like mother-of-pearl when cut". It was the pinnacle of Owen's social success.

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Mary Evans Picture Library

The noble sea-side passion

introduce them here as such," but usually with no excuse at all.

Then there are the myths that receive a regular airing: that hedgehogs suck milk from cows, that rats and newts are poisonous, that moles construct "castles" underground, that flies are "spontaneously generated" from dung-heaps, that snails mate by throwing darts at each other, that shrews kill cattle by running over their backs, that frogs and fish sometimes fall to earth in showers of rain and—the most durable of all—that roads can live for years, possibly for centuries, enclosed in blocks of stone or coal. (Even in 1862 the *Entomologist's Annual Exhibition* featured a frog which was supposed to have been chipped out of a coalmine, and *The Times* in the same year carried a letter from a correspondent who claimed to have found a live maggot inside the marble of his fireplace.)

In addition, there are the ubiquitous anecdotes which are offered, in all seriousness, as nuggets of scientific fact. Tales of thieving magpies and Elephants Who Never Forget are two-a-penny. But there are also more esoteric ones like "Canine Revenge" about a dog who secretly murdered its rival and then dragged the body to a nearby pond to hide the evidence, or "A Valuable Interior" about a man who lost some jewellery and then found it in his turkey's gizzard when he came to eat it. Many of the more popular anecdotes recur in book after book. Even Darwin, in *The Descent of Man*, uses some of the standard anecdotes to prove that the highly intelligent apes are capable of quasi-human reasoning and adds one of his own about a female baboon who, when scratched by a kitten that she had "adopted", examined the kitten's feet and bit off its claws, thus proving that she "certainly had a fine intellect".

What is this cockroaches, it is agreed, are "cunning as the fox; greedy as the glutton; impudent as sin; cruel, treacherous, cowardly, scoundrels; addicted to drinking; arrant thieves; and not only eat each other, but even devour with avidity their own legs, when they undergo accidental amputation"? One would expect that such judgments, being highly subjective, would differ from author to author; but in fact Victorian natural history writers achieve a surprisingly high level of agreement about the "true" character of any given species.

Thus while the prefaces of Victorian natural history books promised every form of weighty and improving instruction, what they actually retained was fascinating facts, bizarre, curious and extraordinary anecdotes, sentimental interludes, long quotations from "the Poets" (usually Crabbe, Cowper, Montgomery, Milton, Mrs. Hemans and the writers themselves), personal reminiscences, pious nostriles—in fact, all the usual ingredients of Victorian light reading. They invariably stressed the most strange and exotic aspects of their subjects, reflected in their titles—*Marvels of Poor Life, Wonders of the Sea Shore, The Romance of Natural History*—prefixed at the expense of basic information, and although their purpose was ostensibly scientific, their style was that of the novel.

Natural history, therefore represented the best of both worlds. While it was, on the one hand, serious, educational, morally uplifting and so on, it was, on the other, no less entertaining than mere amusement. The Rev J. G. Wood assured his readers that field natural history "is far better than a play, and one gets the fresh air besides", while the editor of the *Entomologist's Annual* claimed a little more solemnly, that it is as interesting as a novel, but gives the same enjoyment as the highest faculties of the mind as are afforded by the strenuous studies of Political Economy and History. But while novels and plays carried the stigma of mere pleasure, natural history represented rational amusement and was therefore safe and respectable indulgence for the middle classes.

It also offered something more than amusement—a means of enduring one's annual seaside holiday where the opportunities for boredom were even more extensive than at home. G. H. Lewes begins his *Seaside Studies* with a daunting picture of the English on holiday: "What an air of weariness hangs over almost everybody! After the visitors have had their first walk on the beach, their first two or three hours' sail, from which they return looking very green—after they have seen the sun once, they relapse into other novel readings."

Gentlemen had their clubs and their field sports (in season), and ladies their "fancy work" and charitable endeavours, but that still left huge sections of the day entirely unoccupied. Apparently this boredom was widely admitted, so that when natural history writers came forward and offered an instant panacea they were sure of an attentive audience. The Rev D. Landborough, for instance, succeeded in getting the study of sea-weed, corallines, and the like to be taught in schools, guaranteed: "The naturalist knows nothing of that tedium vitae—that vampire, ennuï, which renders life a bur-

den to thousands. To him every hour is precious". And William Swainson, in his *Cyclopaedia of Natural History*, put it even more starkly. The rediduousness of a country life is proverbial; but did we ever hear this complaint from a naturalist?

As, and, as the Rev J. G. Wood had remarked, "one gets the fresh air besides". Victorian boredom was compounded of various ingredients, but one of the most loathed and boring of all was the daily walk. Everyone knew that they should take a walk every day, because home-health manuals told them so, but how was this to be achieved?

Merely to amble along the coastline or around the idleness and eccentricity of a gentleman is hard to carry a gun or a lady a handbag of souvenirs for the poor if she wanted to strike out across the fields. But the poor so often lived in the wrong direction, or the gun was out of season, and then the walk degenerated into the dreaded "constitutional" or the hardly less daunting practice of "pedestrianism"—words which sufficiently convey the full horror of the Victorian attitude to walking.

What a blessing, then, if one could find some way of combining walking with amusement, and what more perfect solution than to take up the study of botany, say, or entomology. The *Entomologist's Annual* for 1856 reflects: "It is no slight pleasure to find occupation and an object in every country walk. An entomologist cannot say that."

A primrose by the river's brim.

A yellow primrose is to him And it is nothing more. A primrose conveys to his mind a reminiscence of all the insects that feed on it... [and] a walk, even when he is not, actually looking for insects, becomes a totally different thing from what the same walk would be to an ordinary person. Indeed, every popular natural history manual mentions this as an inducement.

Other hobbies, such as music or painting, might alleviate indoor boredom, but only natural history could offer relief from outdoor boredom as well.

And just as an interest in botany or entomology provided a means of enduring one's annual seaside holiday where the opportunities for boredom were even more extensive than at home, G. H. Lewes begins his *Seaside Studies* with a daunting picture of the English on holiday: "What an air of weariness hangs over almost everybody! After the visitors have had their first walk on the beach, their first two or three hours' sail, from which they return looking very green—after they have seen the sun once, they relapse into other novel readings."

What a picture of depravity! But how easily these lost souls might have been saved if they would only pitch up their trousers or pinnacles and take a stroll around the rock-pool. Then, like Lewes himself, they would "gaze a gaze—deep into something biological and profound".

However, if killing boredom were the only reason for studying natural history, it would

hardly count as rational amusement. To be rational, a sport had to be either useful or morally uplifting. Useful, in Victorian terms, meant applicable to the wants of man, which ultimately meant convertible into shillings and pence. This was not a very easy case to argue for natural history, though the popular writers of the time could be found dwelling on the silkworm and caterpillars, gardened long over cochineal. Few writers on seaweeds contrived to make a case for the absolute indispensability of seaweeds to the prosperity of nations. But in the long run, it had to be admitted that natural history was not as obviously useful as, say, chemistry or physics, and its advocates were careful never to suggest that this was the only, or even a major, reason for its pursuit.

They did not need to, because natural history had a far superior claim

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PERSONAL CHOICE

m Elliott as the tormented estate agent Norman in *Rude Awakening* (ITV, 9.15).

is not much I can usefully add to David Robinson's superb BBC 2 season of Chinese films (see *Films*). It opens spectacularly today with a three-hour epic good man who goes the way of all flesh (9.55), and a film directed by people who actually were sefs (5.50). Perhaps the BBC has selected films that are not overtly aimed at the area of Chinese cinema that interests us. I shall leave the area of Chinese cinema that interests us. I shall leave the area of Chinese cinema that interests us. I shall leave the area of Chinese cinema that interests us.

Incidentally, include both of the films the BBC is showing as well as Street Angel, which you can see afternoon (2.00), and Where is Maua?, the cartoon out on Tuesday night.

been accused of ignoring programmes intended for My defence, such as it is, is that I am showing very few in advance of general screening and am, therefore, not to blame. Our past performance, however, is safe to recommend today's Multi-Coloured Swap Shop (5.30) which assumes the children have brains, but not Tivs (ITV, 10.20), which assumes that they. Dr Who (BBC 1, 6.15) manages to make a limited budget somehow look limitless, and the London series called Metal Magic (15.15 in the London area), looking robot, has sharper dialogue than we have. The script from such a lightweight subject as this. It was move to incorporate that gifted comedy actress Irene to the cast.

I recommend a great deal else on television tonight, a second showing of the third episode of We, the BBC 2, 8.25) in which the long arm of the law reaches someone doing something that defies the laws of nature in the Paul Daniels Magic Show (BBC 1, 8.25). We get another chance to hear Bernard Jackson's sons with some people who swear they crossed the divide between life and death (Radio 4, 11.15 pm). Night Theatre is Barry Campbell's adaptation of a marvellous naval yarn, The Cruel Sea (Radio 4, Richard Pasco taking over Jack Hawkins' famous skipper of the *Compass Rose*. . . . The BBC 10 play Chopin's Piano Concerto No 2 (soloist: Shura) and the Cesar Franck symphony in D minor starting at 7.30. . . . And if you want to be reminded radio can be if you allow the spoken word to work on you, you could do worse than tune in to Radio 2's *The Minter Y* Hagger fight for the world title (9.00).

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 *Star Athlete*: Indoor Training, with Alan Foyce and Ann Wilson (r); 9.30 *Multi-Coloured Swap Shop*: With Noel Edmunds, Cliff Richard, Esther Rantzen. Also *Donald Swann*'s film spot (see Personal Choice).

10.30 *Grandstand*: The line-up is: 10.35 *Football Focus*, with Bill Wilson; 10.55 *World Cupping Driving Championships*, from Windsor Great Park, with Prince Philip; International Badminton, from London, at 1.30, 2.40 and 4.10; Racing from Ascot at 1.50, (the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes); 2.15 *Rocky Horror Picture Show*; 2.45 *The Paul Daniels Magic Show*, including a Victorian sequence, the aeronaut Lydia Koerner and some chimpances (see Personal Choice).

11.15 *Dinner With...* : First part of a new adventure in which the doctor, Roman and K9 are summoned to the planet of Tizlorn, which is having a serious energy problem; 1.45 *Carry On Crayola* (1971); 2.15 *Practitioners*: Chat show with Barbara Windsor, Telly Connelly, Angie Dickinson, Billy Connolly; 2.45 *Weather forecast*.

Regions

9.05 News: with John Edmonds; 6.10 *Sports News*.
9.30 *News and Weather*: With Barbara Windsor, Telly Connolly; 10.15 *Sports News*.
11.15 *VARIATIONS*: BBC Cambridgeshire, 8.25-8.50 am *Ambient*; 8.50-9.15 am *Wet Weather*; 9.15-9.30 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 9.30-9.45 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 9.45-10.00 am *Wet Weather*; 10.00-10.15 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 10.15-10.30 am *Wet Weather*; 10.30-10.45 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 10.45-10.55 am *Wet Weather*; 10.55-11.10 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 11.10-11.25 am *Wet Weather*; 11.25-11.40 am *Not So Wet Weather*; 11.40-11.55 am *Wet Weather*; 11.55-12.10 am *Not So Wet Weather*.

BBC 2

7.30 *Open University*: *Class and Classrooms* (1969); *Music Mail*; 8.30 *Computer Social Studies*; 9.00 *University News*; 9.30 *Acres of Rain*; 10.10 *Revolution*; 11.00 *Ideas* (see Personal Choice); 11.30 *Classroom* (1971); 12.15 *Music*; 1.15 *Plans Edition*; 2.15 *Experimental Geology*.

7.30 *Desert Island Discs*.

7.30 *It's a Bargain*.

7.30 *News*.

7.30 *Saturday 4*.

7.45 *Endorsements*.

7.50 *Breakaway*.

7.50 *News*.

7.50 *New Stand*.

7.55 *Talking Politics* (7).

8.00 *Services*.

8.15 *Weather*.

8.30 *News*.

8.30 *Music*.

8.30 *The Golden Bowl* (6).

8.30 *Getting Together*.

8.30 *Week Ending*.

8.30 *Weather*.

8.30 *News*.

8.30 *Weather*.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Subjects set at cut prior to
students just before performances

When telecasting use prefix 01 only
outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1006 *
"Arden of Flanders" 030 96251.
"The Royal Hunt of
DER KING DER NIEBELUNGEN"
Ton 1.5.60. Götterdämmerung (no reper-
toire) was avail. today. Mon 7.30.
The 3.5.60 Siegfried "You prove places
at 2.5.60 before curtain up".

COLISEUM S 01-856 3161
"CLOTHESLINE" Box 823 01-856 3161.

BRITISH NATIONAL OPERA

Tonight, Wed 7.30; La Bohème.
Tues, Thurs 7.30; La Bohème.
Mon 10.30; Salomé. Available from 10 am
on day of part.

GLYNDALE TOURING OPERA at
Theatre Royal NORWICH, Mon 10.
Entertaining and dom serrie. Wed.
a Sat. 11.30. Box 825 01-856 3161.

NEWCASTLE OPERA Box 825 01-856 3161.

WILLIAM BYRD THEATRE Box 825 01-856 3161.

LYNCHBURG Box 825 01-856 3161.

THEATRE ROYAL NORWICH Box 825 01-856 3161.

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LYNCHBURG

Travel

Sunning in a medieval Manhattan

ed the hire car through a series of precipitate right turns between narrow stone walls which left inches to her side, and we tumbled square into a sun-filled square—a medieval town hall—crumbling walls were daubed with escutcheons. And there were the offices of the carpenters who gave us directions out of the town, more to our destination, right at the Roman gate, and concluded, "and do not miss it."

But at least there lay their way about the houses which was more than I could ever manage, although we were completely free to roam. I could find my way to the panelled breakfast room; and to the huge kitchen with cast iron ranges and great hearth for wood, fires beyond. But once past the television set in the long library, filled with the leather-bound archives of a seventeenth-century family poet, I needed a guide.

Our next village, Gambassi, proved to be a prospering mountain spa, and revealed also an eleventh-century basilica of simple rustic beauty. And in its nearest market town, Castelfi, we dared the sudden hairpin turns and tyre-screaming climb to the hill towns to find we had invaded a glowing, brick-built medieval town full of buildings as divine as they were domestic, and the birthplace of Boccaccio to boot. It is difficult to think of anywhere as mellow and welcoming anywhere in Britain, yet the town rated no stars in our guide.

No, aside from its mystic grey hillside cisterns, apparently served as a reservoir, was it stands on a hillock, dramatic parade of firs, pines, one or two thickly-leaved branches, outragous attitudes, in the house, crepted courtly. Chickens had of the lawns and rosemary, the clipped cypress were filled with tiny trees, were precisely in fifth century century, or glowing old lanterns, every richly endowed with picture gallery, we

dropped through a cool, a jumble of old family staffed pheasants and bicycles, flattening the road. To the south and our door, was the pine-creeped carved out of the sand-wall. Duck, your I prepare for a surprise, us the emperor-sized bed, but a painted ceiling,



A view of San Gimignano

houses, and out to the sunlit slopes and terraces of the hill-side.

This "surfeit of unexpected beauty" only speaks the more highly, of course, of those places which are recognized and established tourist attractions. No matter how well-prepared one is, there is no doubt that San Gimignano, a 20 minute run from Pozzolo, comes as an astonishment. It is a medieval Manhattan, 14 square set and angled towers sprouting out of little old town, apparently in-

habited almost exclusively by little old people.

As you see the hook-nosed native San Gimignane sunning themselves on the beaches down the street, or waddling over paving stones like little eagles, it is tempting to think their ancestors pushed their towers so high because they were themselves "so short". Anyway, besieged with tourists, or no San Gimignano cannot be missed.

How to get there: British Airways have daily return flights

Travel extra

Blissful Cretan days

Crete, art sidamou is the "real Greece" by night. This island is really recognized as the ancient Minos, once a formidable power in central Mediterranean—and can be an exploring holiday, the cheapest way of a holiday in Crete, it's a villa (unless of course we're added to the pleasure of camping) are based in one out-of-Nikolaos.

With British Air, to the island's capital, Agios Nikolaos, was the German occupying the last section through the northern

edge of the mountain range which surrounds Mt. Dikti, birthplace, it is said, of Crete's most famous native, Zeus.

The port of Agios Nikolaos, featured in the BBC television series "Who Pays the Ferryman?", is picturesque, but becoming spoilt by many tourists.

Apart from car hire, guided tours are the only practical way of getting round the island in a few days. We went to the Palace of Knossos, the focal point of the Minoan civilization, a few miles south of Herakleion. The trip also included a visit to the archaeological museum in Herakleion, which now holds most of the treasures unearthed at Knossos.

This village, almost in the centre of the island, has only recently become accessible (just on Sundays) to visitors. A drive

over a relaxing meal. A lunch of traditional Cretan delicacies—vine leaves, can cost as little as 90 drachmas (£10.20), the £1 a head including wine. A second took us in the mountains and the tiny villages of Kato Zakros and a traditional Cretan barbecue. A good meal and constant replenishing of our glasses from a wine vat conveniently situated next to our table, together with our rather embarrassed attempts to join in the dancing, left us just enough energy to get home to rise again a few hours later for the final organized tour of the holiday, to Zaros.

Holiday Villas, my hosts, offer a programme called Villa

along an alarmingly mountainous route, through vineyards, olive groves and past the ubiquitous but nevertheless beautiful oleander bushes, situated in the main street of the village. We walked, flokati (goat's wool) rugs being brought and visited the ancient monasteries built, like many Mediterranean religious houses, high in the mountains.

We ended our trip with a day on the beach at Bali, a tiny resort halfway between the capital and Rethimnon on the north coast. Crete is not renowned for its beaches, but if you can avoid the jagged rocks and sea urchins a swim in the beautifully clear water is delicious.

Holiday Villas, my hosts, offer a programme called Villa

to and from Pisa £125 economy: Booking one month in advance, £95.50. The Italian State Tourist Office, at 201 Regent Street, London, W1, can supply a summary of more than 1,000 addresses in all parts of Italy offering farmhouse accommodation.

Bookings can be made direct with owners in Pizzolo's case: Giuliana Geddes-Cavazza, Pizzolo, Montaione, Firenze, Italy.

Robin Young

Gardening

Getting cracking

We constantly hear of the difficulty of finding anyone to do the simplest repairs or maintenance work. The time is taken before you can find someone who is willing to do what you want done, and firms promise to start and don't turn up. All this adds to the cost.

Some of us can do it ourselves, others are helpless. I used to make the domestic jobs myself, but my huge-handed father decided my tiny begonia seeds would be best if he tried to drive a nail in. Now bend and screw would go in at a 45 degree angle.

Today, with no time to keep doing anything for us except at an exorbitant price, many of us are obliged to go in FOR DIY in the home, garden and greenhouse.

I am delighted with the Black and Decker "Jobber" portable vice. It can be fixed temporarily to a bench or even the kitchen table, and with its various attachments will hold wood or metal fast. Because of its adaptability very good value at around £22.

We need a variety of screw drivers. Nothing is more maddening than having to

screw something and find the slot is so small that we do not have a screwdriver slim enough to fit it, or that it is a screw with a cross like a hot cross bun that an ordinary screwdriver will not fit.

Nuts and bolts are a problem—there are so many different types. We must give credit to some machine manufacturers (such as Astro) who are reducing the need to use spanners for adjusting handles, belts of cut, or other purposes by fitting levers or other means.

Bushes and wrenches are still essential for emergency jobs, on water systems, for example, and we hope to make a special offer of some of these and other DIY tools soon.

Various devices for sharpening knives, shears and even moving machine blades or worth investigating. It is such a bore to have to cart them to the local ironmonger. How we miss the old micrometric knife grinder.

Many DIY jobs involve drilling holes, as an electric drill is of prime importance. Attachments range from hedge trimmers and small pumps.

Cutting glass is something that even quite deaf do it yourselves will not undertake. Yet it is easy enough if you have a sharp glass cutter (I prefer a diamond); press down very firmly and are not afraid of the glass. Get somebody to demonstrate you local glass shop perhaps—then find some old bits of glass and practice. The secret is bold and firm.

Glass is very expensive now so often pays to cut pieces from large cracked panes and use them to patch frames or for cloches.

Severely readers have complained about the misleading information often given in catalogues about the height of plants—always the height, not the spread, which is not usually given, although I think it should be.

Too often one sees a plant described as "a foot high when in fact it will grow to a feet or even higher. One example quoted to me was *Incarvillea delphinifolia*.

As I mentioned last week the lovely *Rudbeckia* "Herbaceous" is nine to 10ft high in our garden, but in the catalogues its height is actually given as six feet. Our plants are in a border, as I said, packed by a hedge 20ft high and this gives the clue to much of the discrepancy between "catalogue heights" and "garden heights".

Nurserymen tend to quote the heights their plants grow to in

Fly-Drive Crete, which provides a self-drive car and accommodation in "C" class hotels for one week, and villa facilities for the second week. A car is almost essential.

How to get there: Holiday Villas, 8 Barclay Road, Croydon, tel: 01-680 2663. By Olympic Airways—excursion from £251 via Athens, Anex £169 via Athens. British Airways—there are no direct flights to Herakleion, but the company operates a charter service called British Airtours. Car hire: from 445 drachma for a minimum of 100km per day. Guided tours: from 600 drachma.

Jennifer Teale

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NO EASY ROAD FROM GDANSK

obstacle course confronting new independent trade unions in Poland is proving far more difficult than expected. At the local level there are reports of unionists being harassed, fined and questioned by police. In some places old trade unions have caused confusion by setting up ostensibly new bodies calling themselves independent but not backed by the work force. Local coverage has been patchy; some areas, such as Gdańsk, seem to be full and accurate. In others it has been inadequate, leading or hostile. In Kalisz, for instance, workers who went on strike were insulted and accused of damaging machinery. In fact, according to unusual sources, they had behaved with exemplary discipline. The national level the situation is also confused. On the one hand the leadership seems to give the impression it will respect the agreements signed with the strikers, the registration procedure has been allowed to continue unopposed by a national coordinating committee of the unions. On the other hand press coverage has been adequate that Mr Walensa, leader of the independent, has been provoked into further strikes unless proves since full coverage specifically included in the statement which the government signed. There are also constant warnings from the national media against socialist forces in the new. Recently a television programme mounted a curiously attack on Mr Jacek Kuron,

one of the leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOK), in which his voice was heard apparently advocating violence. But the recording had been extracted from an interview he gave in July in which he expressed fears that there could be a repeat of the violence of 1970 and 1976. In response the independent union movement put out a statement supporting those who helped it. Obviously, there will be considerable resistance if the regime insists on trying to separate the unions from their intellectual supporters.

Skirmishing of this sort suggests that there is still confusion in the party over how to deal with the surge of national support for the new unions. The lower levels of the apparatus feel most immediately threatened because their power and their legitimacy are being challenged, but even at the top there must be significant divisions. The more intelligent members of the leadership see the movement as a genuine force for constructive change, and with luck as an aid to stability in so far as the consent of the workers will be needed if there is to be any real reform of the economy. Some may believe there is room for genuine pluralism in the system; others may be hoping for nothing worse than a shake-up of the existing system. But even these people will be worried about containing the pace and extent of change.

Probably the majority in the leadership is still determined to get rid of the new unions, but has not yet decided, or cannot agree, on whether to attempt

this by isolating them or by packing them with royal party members. Isolating them will be difficult because of the huge support they now obviously enjoy. Packing them will be difficult because the new unions are alert to efforts to take them over from inside, and because in any case many party members in the work force seem genuinely excited by the idea that unions might actually represent the workers. Yet this seems to be the direction of the old union movement's thinking. Its newspaper, *Glos Pracy*, talks of a revival of the trade union movement running in joint current with the new unions, and says proudly, but perhaps ominously, that "organizers of the new trade unions include many experienced union, party and non-party activists".

The struggle is likely to continue over a long period. It is not easy for a system based on a monopoly of power by one party to deal with a challenge of this sort, especially when it is to some extent divided over whether the challenge is fundamentally healthy and constructive. Perhaps its leaders, flimsy though their belief may now be, should ponder and read to the Russians—the words of Lenin: "It is obvious that the ultimate aim of the struggle of strikers under capitalism is to destroy the state apparatus . . . while in a proletarian state like ours, any action of the working class can be ultimately intended only to strengthen the proletarian state and proletarian state power by struggling against any bureaucratic distortion of that state, its faults, and weaknesses."

CKING MR MacGREGOR

day's announcement that government is to shave up the rumbling fabric of the Steel Corporation with a handout should come as a surprise. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, the Cabinet's principal advocate of reduced State intervention in industry both public and private, and promotion of a market in which the private sector can reassess itself and, but has been forced to realize the realities of the steel industry and of closures on the BSC's sheet. Carefully prepared the day yesterday's announcement was a Parliamentary statement on June. While firm and brimming in its tenor, it is the implicit caveat that remains, the Government resort to the contingencies to fulfill its commitment to the corporation to continue to trade. A few months the Government had been by the former chairman BSC, Sir Charles Villiers, external financing limit for this year would be late. Sir Keith listened claimed that the Government could not countenance any headroom.

An impossible task? Perhaps it is in the BSC's present shape-like form. But Mr MacGregor was selected for his proven business acumen and managerial skills acquired principally in the bracing business climate of the United States. He has already initiated a funda-

mental reorganization of the management structure of the corporation designed to produce a sharper and more profit-oriented production and marketing operation. The present recession which has led to a dramatic fall in orders for BSC and, for the independent steelmakers will pass, and while Mr MacGregor could probably justify on purely commercial grounds the virtual closure of most of the corporation, he recognises that government must take account of social and political considerations.

The immediate business outlook is far from propitious. Overcapacity is widespread throughout Europe, orders are dwindling and competition is intense. In BSC, production costs are hopelessly high and output per man appallingly low by international standards. Mr MacGregor must now address himself to assessing what a realistic long term steel-making capacity target should be and that is bound to entail painful decisions on what plants could and should be saved. It demands the best possible input both from Whitehall and from the new product divisions. Mr MacGregor has secured his money, he must now deliver the goods.

STRAIT OF HORMUZ

ockade of the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf constitutes a threat to West's vital oil supplies. Ed of the non-Communist oil has to pass from the through the narrow Strait, Iran were to carry out its aim of seizing the Strait war with Iraq, the consequences would be serious indeed. United States would be hit most affected by the in His State of the message at the beginning year, President Carter d the Gulf to be an "vital interest" to the States, and said that "any by an outside force to control of it" would be ad by any means necessary, including military force".

formulation, known as the "Doctrine", was a response to the Soviet invasion of Iran, which brought the to within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. In the present conflict it is that the Strait of Hormuz would like the Suez become blocked by ships. But laying of mines either side in the war, or the level of fighting, could even half the free tankers and other ships. It would then become hard to free the Strait. How old that be done?

United States lies some miles from the Gulf, and

while it could get some troops and ships to the area within 48 hours, the Carter Doctrine depends on a Rapid Deployment Force of 200,000 men which is very much in the early planning stages. The United States does have the necessary naval forces for an intervention, both at the United States naval base in Bahrain and in the Indian Ocean. So too do Britain and France, which maintain naval forces in the Mediterranean. The Foreign Ministers of the EEC this week echoed President Carter's remark at a press conference that "freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of primary importance to the whole international community".

Britain and France, together with Italy, West Germany and Japan, have now been invited by President Carter to consider ways in which the Strait of Hormuz might be kept open to shipping, including perhaps an international naval force composed of vessels from all five nations. This is certainly preferable to the idea of unilateral American intervention, or indeed a joint Western force, which would raise East-West tensions in an area already charged with conflict. A local protection force with Western backing, by contrast, would be a stabilizing factor which Moscow might privately welcome and to which it could more easily turn a blind eye.

End clean-up

Mr Michael Butler
Sir Young (report, September 2) less than justice to the being made by the City of Westminster residents and business in the West End to clean up the area. His inspection at midnight rubbish stacked in the this way because collections between 11 pm and 6 am tight between Monday and Friday evenings. To avoid traffic hold-ups, have carried out regular spot surveys of the area, how that litter dropping had been reduced by 60 per cent by the

fourth month of this pilot scheme. As well as being headed by the public, donations for the scheme of over £30,000 have provided 130 additional litter bins, and helped finance extra street-sweeping on Sundays.

Thanks to the recent efforts of the City of Westminster, London Transport, the GLC, the Leicester Square Association and many others there are encouraging signs of the start of a renaissance. Worthwhile experiments like the Westminster clean zone need to be expanded and duplicated, not lost from sight in a welter of public spending cuts.

The long-term answer is a modest increase in spending, coupled with greater motivation of staff and improved methods to suit local conditions.

This is a national rather than a local concern, as John Young points out, and their needs to be special statutory provision to speed up planning and a very strict control of flagrant abuses of the West End's heritage area.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL BUTLER, Secretary,
Cleaner London Campaign,
57 Broom Park, Teddington, Middlesex.

The right to be heard in Labour's great debate

From Mr W. W. Hamilton, MP for Fife Central (Labour)

Sir, As the only MP who won his seat by defeating a sitting Communist MP, I feel competent to reply to your letter today (September 23) from Mr Winterbottom, the Deputy General Secretary of TASS (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers).

The General Secretary of TASS is Mr Ken Gill, a well-known communist. If not communist-dominated, TASS is communist-dominated. I find it absurd and indefensible that communists, hostile to the Labour Party, can have any control whatsoever over that party, structure and policies.

Having been a member of the Labour Party—and of no other—for over 40 years I need no lectures from Mr Winterbottom or anybody else, about the importance of maintaining the links between the trade unions and the party.

What must be avoided, for the sake of everybody, is that the party is in a position of being a helpless poodle of organisations, some of which may not have the interests of the party at heart.

Parmership, yes; master and servant, no.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. HAMILTON,
House of Commons.
September 25.

From Mr J. D. Chapman

Sir, William Tait (September 23) asks why it is so wrong for the Labour Party to re-select or reject its parliamentary candidates.

Many people in this country would be happy to see such a procedure adopted, provided that it was adopted in toto, ie reselection by a popular ballot of all registered party members. American party candidates are no longer selected by an unrepresentative clique in some back room (smoke-filled or otherwise), which is exactly the procedure which the Labour "reformers" threaten.

The excuse that such activists are often that brought out by trade unionists on the same charge—that the party is open to all but only the activists bother. Perhaps if these guardians of the public conscience could be less smug and self-righteous, and rather more concerned with what their self-adopted constituents actually want (as opposed to what they are believed to need) they would not have to bother with such accusations. The sign of a popular party is a healthy membership, and this is exactly what the Labour Party has not got.

It is highly ironic, and nothing less than a tragedy, that a political movement which began as a long-awaited answer to unheard appeals for more accurate representation of a popular viewpoint should be threatened with extinction because it refuses to believe that it does not always know best.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY ROUSSAK,
Delphi,
48 Spad Road,
Manchester.
September 23.

From Mr J. B. Roussak

Sir, Mr Tait (September 23) appears to be badly informed about American electoral practice.

Senators Javits and Gavel were not refused renomination by a tiny and unrepresentative minority of their constituency parties, as would probably be the case were the British Labour Party to adopt a system of compulsory renomination. Instead, they each lost a mini-election held throughout their constituencies, in which all voters registered as Republicans or Democrats, as appropriate, were eligible to participate.

Admittedly, the turnout in primaries is low, even compared to the usual poor turnout in American elections, but the system may rightly be described as considerably more democratic than its equivalent in Britain.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY ROUSSAK,
Delphi,
48 Spad Road,
Manchester.
September 23.

From Mr William J. M. Shelton, MP for Lambeth, Streatham (Conservative)

Sir, You say in your letter of September 23 that the 12 Labour members of Parliament want to involve more Labour voters in the workings of their party and are not happy about the relationship with the trade unions. To an interested observer there seems to be a strong relationship of cause and effect between these two ambitions.

It has always seemed to me that the lack of large constituency Labour parties, such as most Conservative associations have, is precisely because the unions are Labour's paymasters. Labour Party activists do not have the obligation, therefore, to seek members and subscriptions on the doorstep as we do in Conservative constituencies.

Yours faithfully,
C. J. L. ELWELL,
Bottrells Close,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP for Durham North West (Labour)

Sir, My colleague, Eric Heffer MP, writing on September 22, claims

Maoism to have been more influential than Methodism in the growth of the Labour movement. I can only speak for my own county of Durham, where loyalty is still a virtue. In May, 1979, Labour won 57 per cent of the votes cast in Durham and ensured complete Labour representation at Westminster. Support for the party was not built up on a close study of Marxism, socialism or even Methodism. Politics in Durham means people not pamphlets, life style and values rather than manifestos and blueprints.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST ARMSTRONG,
House of Commons, SW1.
September 25.

From Mr Jerome Caminada

Sir, I wonder whether Somerset Maugham "would probably have scowled at the thought of Raffles Hotel being extended and renovated", as your Correspondent in Singapore (September 26) suggests?

The last time that Maugham was in Raffles, so far as I know, was in 1939 or 1940, when he revisited parts of the Far East with his secretary/companion: I was South-East Asia Correspondent of *The Times* at that time and had a drink with them in the hotel. The old master seemed indifferent to his surroundings, showing no signs of the nostalgia which everyone wants to associate with him.

Chambers had already been made to Raffles in an air-conditioned grill room, for example, but had been opened, and it got the management into a bit of trouble. It had a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I on one wall, but when the island became independent the management, wishing to make a gesture in what they thought was the right direction, took the picture down.

The British business community promptly boycotted the restaurant until the Tudor Queen appeared in her frame again. So Raffles Hotel has already learnt, so to speak, to span the ages, and doubtless it will continue, even if overshadowed by a new complex to be called Raffles City. Singapore was, after all, Raffles' city.

Yours sincerely,
JEROME CAMINADA,
5 Unwin Mansions,
Queen's Club Gardens, W14.

Unnatural selection?

From Mrs Geraldine Turner

Sir, This evening (September 23) I watched the television news. I learned that the few people selected to survive in our top-secret nuclear shelters are to be senior civil servants and members of the police and Armed Services.

Is it a silly question to ask, will there be space kept for artists, writers, thinkers and other impractical types? A human Noah's Ark perhaps?

Yours sincerely,
GERALDINE TURNER,
57 Broom Park, Teddington, Middlesex.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The right to be heard in Labour's great debate

The chapel gave untutored and semi-literate men the opportunity to become men of wisdom, intelligent and caring administrators and responsible leaders. The chapel was their training ground and solid foundations were laid. They learned to speak in public, to run their own affairs, and they were challenged to witness to their new-found faith and vision by going into public life. So the chapel gave a voice to the trade unions and the Labour Party. They did not promise to bring in the New Jerusalem overnight, nor did they expect it to come without personal sacrifice. A new world bringing liberty and equality to ordinary people demanded new men. Their privilege was to be involved in the decision-making and they welcomed the new responsibilities.

Socialists like Arthur Henderson, Peter Lee and Jack Lawson gave leadership to working men and their wives. Inspired by the Gospel principles in the original Methodist chapel they won more converts to socialism than the booklets about Marxist dogma could ever do. They have much to teach us now.

I share Eric's concern that Labour

to refuse any further funding from the unions, oblige themselves to raise the needed money from their supporters throughout the country and, at a stroke, they will realize both objectives.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM SHELTON,
House of Commons.
September 23.

From Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East (Labour and Co-operative)

Sir, Mr Winterbottom, of TASS, protests too much. To question the validity of the block vote as at present incorporated in the Labour Party's procedures is not to attack the trade unions or their members but simply to raise some questions to which Mr Winterbottom provides no answers. For example, how would the trade unions or their members be able to do this?

1. That trade unionists affiliate, and secure votes at the party conference, on any number of members it chooses. This figure may bear no relation to the number of its members paying the political levy, and in some cases unions affiliate more members than they actually have.

2. That trade union members who are not members of the Labour Party (whether Conservatives or communists) may play a part in deciding how their union's block vote is cast as an independent party conference and thus the party's influence is maintained.

3. That trade union votes have to be cast as a block so do not reflect any division of opinion within a union or its delegation to conference.

To use Mr Winterbottom's own union as an example: in 1977 it had 183,492 members, of whom 52 per cent contracted out or were exempt from the political levy—47 per cent paid it. Of the 85,736 of their members paying the levy TASS chose to affiliate only 77,522 to the Labour Party. (Labour Weekly, June 8, 1979.)

This entire block vote of 77,522 was then cast in line with the overall policy of union with a minority of levy-paying members and whose senior official is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Mr Winterbottom should also study his Labour Party history more carefully. Several attempts were made between 1898 and 1900 to make Labour a "trade union party" under direction from the TUC. All were firmly rejected in favour of an independent party supported, but not controlled, by the trade unions.

The founding fathers took the view that has prevailed to this day that a Labour Party that was simply the creature of the trade unions would not command wide electoral support or be in the best interests of the unions themselves.

It is this principle that is at stake in the current arguments about Labour's constituency. To take away the parliamentary party's independence, by imposing a manifesto upon Labour MPs and selecting their leader for them, is to make a decisive change in the nature of the party and the role of the trade unions within it.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK HEAD, President,
Peak and Northern Footpaths Society.

107 Longhurst Lane, Mellsor.

Cheshire.
September 24.

A suspicion of bulls

From Dr Frank Head

Sir, Contrary to Mr David Green's assertion (September 23) that footpathers are an irrelevance for the vast majority of the population, a recent national survey of countryside recreation carried out for the Countryside Commission revealed that rambling is a very popular pastime. Of 5,040 people interviewed, 21 per cent went "long walks, hikes, or rambles".

Vest Ham play behind closed doors

Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A 27,750 fine was imposed and a ban on some European matches dramatically changed the European football body (UEFA) met in Switzerland yesterday to consider an appeal by West Ham United. The original decision for the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winners' Cup tie against the 187-mile from London was recently rescinded, giving West Ham the opportunity to do so at home without spectators.

West Ham expressed satisfaction at the go. The fine and ban were imposed after incidents of crowd misbehaviour during the first leg of the cup. Madrid's West Ham considered they took all reasonable precautions, such trouble and presented yesterday's committee with their own analysis of the incidents, which included a supporter in a road accident.

UEFA decided that West Ham could play at some distance around next Friday. Sunderland offered Roker, which was accepted. Plans had gone and yesterday's decision caught Ham unprepared. They had not

altogether relished the prospect of playing at Sunderland where a comprehensive go-slow and receipts had been anticipated.

However, supporters may be less satisfied. A 70-man delegation from each club will be allowed into Upton Park, including players, UEFA and Football Association observers will also attend a game in which West Ham had first hoped would have sufficient atmosphere to help them recover from being 3-1 down.

Eddie Chapman, the club's chief executive said: "On the whole we are pleased with the decision. It is a shame for our well-behaved supporters, but at least we are playing at home. We presented UEFA with a dossier, but they decided the basis of the incidents were due to trivial action by our fans." Mr Chapman said that, in effect, the appeal had been rejected but the punishment modified. He immediately told Sunderland that their ground would not be needed.

West Ham would have expected a crowd of 30,000 had they been allowed spectators at Upton Park. The receipts would have been about £70,000. As it is, some income may be lost if closed circuit television can be arranged in local cinemas. The game may be played in

afternoon to avoid floodlighting expenses. According to Mr Chapman, UEFA decided that if West Ham won the tie they would be allowed to play the next home game at Upton Park with spectators. But while claiming to be pleased with the news, he added: "I hope all our followers, if they care for the club at all, learn a lesson from this."

Two other moves were made yesterday in the attempt to quell hooliganism and improve the behaviour of players. West Bromwich Albion announced new ground regulations, including giving the police the power of arrest. They will also suspend spectators who cause trouble and take private legal action against any who defies the ban.

Norwich City's manager, John Bond, announced yesterday that his players had elected to be punished with fines if they argued with referees or made critical comments about the officials after matches.

Mr Bond said: "I have been one of the biggest culprits in the past, but now I believe it makes matters worse. We feel the standard of refereeing is not as high as times as we would like but we also feel that we are not helping matters or making their job any easier by disputing decisions."

Port trip takes Allison closer to his destiny

Norman Fox

In Allison has dismissed fears of his being affected by imminent departure from City, but there is no real relief team management can offer. The march concluded a splendid chance to rise or the perfect for the board to say "It is, of course, the of the Manchester Derby United at Old Trafford achieved an energetic if midweek Football Cup victory over Luton to give MacKenzie a measure of the team had played its season and lost. The loss of MacKenzie was a lack of continuity" termination and pleasing

skills of the young players again showed that given a period of safety, in mid-table, a sound and promising team could develop.

In theory United should keep City in the depths of the fifth division. They are unbeaten at home where they have scored nine goals and conceded only one, a late consolation goal unopposed away from home. We must have some problems in addition to the continued absence of Winkes and Jordan.

Duxbury, a 20-year-old midfield player, has given his first full league game since McQueen is injured, and McQueen has taken the defence sooner than he or the manager, Dave Sexton, would have liked. McQueen injured an

Leicester last Saturday. However, he has yet to win a home game away from home. Instead, they have yet to score outside the City Ground.

Ipswich Town are certainly the team of the moment, and their form is improving. Marion is in the lead of Poland, in the right mood. They start level at 1-1 after yesterday he agreed to sign a contract for just long, he must, at 27, be happy to stay at Portman Road for the rest of his career.

Last night's results

Fourth division
Southend 1-4 Hartlepool 0-0
Merton. Poulton 2-2
Cesky 1-1 Crewe Alex 3-3
Rugby League: 1st division:
Sutton 3-5 Salford 2-0
Salford 3rd. Warrington 8

No room at the top for challengers

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The overnight leaders have stood their ground in the Midland Bank international open class of the World Cup. It is when they go across country today, Virginia Holgate is moving from Devonshire to Gloucestershire, next month in order to be situated more conveniently with her husband, who was the world champion, and how they called in Jackie McCoy, the greatest punch-up man in the United States, to Minter's corner.

As it so happened, his services were not needed that night in Las Vegas. His wife, Linda, and the Englishman's corner, who he defended against Antenufermo at Wembley. Again, he was not needed. Tonight, when Minter defends his world middleweight title against Joe Briscoe at Wembley, he will be Daf T. Jones, McCoy will be in Didsbury's side, just in case. This time I believe he will have his work cut out. He is the man who put so much in Kevin Flanagan's face, and he will be the one to do it to Brown though Flanagan has been carved up in the street. There is a scorpion-shaped scar the size of a large lemon on Flanagan's left cheek. So, for British supporters, the boxer could end up in a factory ending, with the referee stepping in to prevent Minter losing too much blood. Minter says that he does not fight with his face any more, and he certainly proved it against Amur. So, this is the time to assess between the boxing abilities of the Italian-American and Hagler. Antenufermo put punches together with the same care that scrap merchants use to knock boxes.

Hagler is a high-class boxer, for all the impression-one is given of a mean man just waiting in. His rock-hard blows can find the target from a distance, so unless Minter can go around him, he will be beaten. When he walks to the Bloody Tower with her head tucked underneath her arm, I cannot see anything other than a gory fight. Hagler too believes that is how the fight will unfold. So, given that, I think, Hagler, has, however, his theory will be watching to see that Mr McCoy does not use anything other than sand and water to stop the flow of blood. By closing his eyes, Minter can't see the first round in, I'm sure, and Hagler has wiped out much of the champion's home advantage.



Floating on air: Slimline Muhammad Ali prepares for his title bout against Larry Holmes.

I expect Minter's defences to come under pressure in the first six or seven rounds. The challenger, who has beaten 40 of his 53 opponents inside the distance, is like most top black American boxers—lips and easy mode. He is a boxer who can fight from all directions. Like Minter, he is a southpaw with a jab to match the champion's and he hits cleanly and hard with both hands.

Even Minter admits Hagler is awesome, but he believes that the challenger's stamina is suspect. If that is so, and if somehow the champion can come through those early rounds reasonably unscathed and not too tired to stop the Hagler, once the American's superior boxing ability becomes ragged he could then fall to one of those Minter one-two's that are so devastating.

Boxing

Hagler can show he is a cut above Minter

By Srinikumar Sen

If "Marvin" Marvin Hagler were to take a leaf out of Alan Minter's highly-readable autobiography, out just a few days ago, it would have to be page 31—the bit about the British camp's rear of fort during the first meeting with Virginia Holgate. That was the world champion, and how they called in Jackie McCoy, the greatest punch-up man in the United States, to Minter's corner.

As it so happened, his services were not needed that night in Las Vegas. His wife, Linda, and the Englishman's corner, who he defended against Antenufermo at Wembley. Again, he was not needed. Tonight, when Minter defends his world middleweight title against Joe Briscoe at Wembley, he will be Daf T. Jones, McCoy will be in Didsbury's side, just in case. This time I believe he will have his work cut out. He is the man who put so much in Kevin Flanagan's face, and he will be the one to do it to Brown though Flanagan has been carved up in the street. There is a scorpion-shaped scar the size of a large lemon on Flanagan's left cheek.

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Rugby Union

Nottingham find form in time for cup

By Peter West

The first round of the John Player Cup, at the English regions, mostly features clubs who won the smaller county cup competitions last season or three who were runners up in some larger ones. Aspirations are high, and dedicated sides, reports Jeffrey Addison, their enthusiastic match secretary, and they certainly do rackle. When they play England's Jan Palser's course, Robin Smith and No. 8 Neville Jenkinsen Coventry, who are the only club

side to play Zimbabwe during the tourists' six-match visit, will have four charges for the fixture today. Huw Davies and Steve Thomas, rested for the midweek match against Birmingham, are restored to the starting line-up. No. 8, Eddie Boardman, Sophie's Water shot first, and Minter, after being beaten by the Bloodie Tower with her head tucked underneath her arm, I cannot see anything other than a gory fight. Hagler too believes that is how the fight will unfold. So, given that, I think, Hagler, has, however, his theory will be watching to see that Mr McCoy does not use anything other than sand and water to stop the flow of blood. By closing his eyes, Minter can't see the first round in, I'm sure, and Hagler has wiped out much of the champion's home advantage.

Even Minter admits Hagler is awesome, but he believes that the challenger's stamina is suspect. If that is so, and if somehow the champion can come through those early rounds reasonably unscathed and not too tired to stop the Hagler, once the American's superior boxing ability becomes ragged he could then fall to one of those Minter one-two's that are so devastating.

LEADING SCORES: 1. B. Overton (South Africa) 40.5; 2. S. Brooks' Super Star IV 37.5; 3. S. Brooks' Super Star IV 37.5; 4. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 5. S. Brooks' Super Star IV 35.5; 6. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 7. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 8. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 9. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 10. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 11. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 12. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 13. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 14. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 15. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 16. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 17. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 18. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 19. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 20. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 21. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 22. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 23. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 24. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 25. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 26. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 27. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 28. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 29. Miss C. Sunami (Japan) 35.5; 30. Miss C. 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THE TIMES SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1980

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 18 and 19

Stock Markets

FT Ind 481.0, down 5.4.
FT Gilt 709.2, down 0.22

Sterling

\$2.3920, down 70 pps
Index 76.1, unchanged

Dollar

Index 83.8, unchanged
DM1.8040, up 50 pps

Iold

658.50, up 43

Yoney

mtg sterling 151-151½
mtg Euro \$ 131-131½
mtg Euro \$ 131-131

NERIET

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the last financial year
as reduced employ-
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Lansi's works makes
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Courtald's British
subsidiary. Ironically,
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a group official
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resulting in over-
nd increased losses.

Celanese has another
Lancaster, Nelson
ng three others at
Clwyd; Little Heath
entry, and Spordon
village change

Treasury reassurance on public spending after BSC aid of £400m is confirmed

By Peter Hill and
Melvin Westlake

The Government confirmed
yesterday that it will inject a
further £400m into the British
Steel Corporation. The an-
nouncement prompted a cer-
tainly colour from the
Treasury, which was anxious to
dispel fears that the additional
cash would increase the Govern-
ment's planned spending this
year.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secre-
tary of State for Industry, indi-
cated that the final external
financing limit for British Steel
this year could exceed £1,000m.
The decision provides the
breathing space sought by Mr
Ian MacGregor, the corpora-
tion's chairman. He will submit
his corporate plan to Minis-
ters in December.

The BSC's internal financing
limit for this year has been
raised from £450m to £971m,
reflecting the additional £400m
and a further £12m which the
Government has allowed BSC to
roll-over from last year. This
takes account of payments
which could not be made be-
cause of the steel strike earlier
this year.

In June Sir Keith indicated
that the Government would give
help if it was satisfied with the
attempts by the state group to
economise, after submission of
an assessment of trading pro-
pects from the new chairman.
Sir Charles Villiers, the former
chairman, had at least an extra
£400m would be required.
After record losses of £545m
last year, the corporation's

losses accelerated and are run-
ning at more than £15m a week.
Rapidly falling orders have
forced short-time working on
50,000 workers, and further
cuts in capacity. Another 4,000
workers at Workington will go
on short time next week.

The corporation's orders have
fallen to around 150,000 tonnes
a week for liquid steel. This
week, the BSC did not expect
to make more than about 10
million tonnes, because of the
strike in the first three months
and low orders.

The Government has already
agreed to a £114m writing
down of fixed assets on the
corporation's balance-sheet. The
latest aid also covers an esti-
mated £300m to be spent this
year by British Steel on plant
closure and redundancy costs,
and an estimated interest bur-
den of about £180m.

Sir Keith said: "The Govern-
ment remains determined that
there should be a significant
improvement in the BSC's
financial position as soon as
possible".

Mr William Sars, general
secretary of the Iron and Steel
Trades Confederation, welcomed
the aid to the steel industry
but said: "This shows the Treasury's
firmness this year in resisting
expenditure. Almost all of last
year's reserve was spent by last
March when the financial year
ended."

Moreover, demands on the
contingency inevitably rise
when expenditure is being cut
because there is less money to
meet emergencies from within
the expenditure programme.

The extra £400m of aid for
British Steel will come out of
this year's contingency reserve,
which has been reduced by half.
The contingency reserve, a key
instrument in the Government's
attempts to control public
spending, stands at about £600m.

Leading article, page 13

Carter plan for steel 'survival'

Washington, Sept 26

The Carter Administration
plans to announce a steel
industry survival package next
week that includes federal aid
for plant modernization; a
relaxation of environmental
laws and relief from import
industry sources said. An
announcement is scheduled tenta-
tively for Tuesday.

It is expected to contain gov-
ernment-backed loan guarantees

similar to those promised to the
car industry for modernization
of outmoded steel plants, many
of which have not been updated
for 30 years or more.

The plan contains tax relief
proposals allowing accelerated
depreciation of plants and
equipment, research and de-
velopment incentives and a
staged relaxation of environ-

mental laws governing plant
emissions.

Import relief in the form of
a reactivated trigger price
mechanism, which effectively
bars shipments of low-priced
steel from abroad, is also part
of the package.

The new system is expected
to push many European ex-
porters close to bankruptcy, or
requiring big support from
their governments, an industry
source said.

Fed action likely as money supply surges and prime rates rise

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Sept 26

The Chase Manhattan Bank
and Citibank, both of New
York, started yet another round
of interest rate rises by many
banks when they increased
prime rates to 13 per cent from
12½ per cent.

The rate banks charge their
most creditworthy customers
has increased six times in six
weeks. Today's advance came
after last night's announce-
ment from the Federal Reserve
board that its discount rate was
rising to 11 per cent from 10
per cent.

With this rise the Fed showed
the markets that it was con-
cerned about the recent sharp
money supply growth and that
it was determined to curtail
growth. Prime rates were raised
in expectation of tighter credit
policies and higher general
short-term interest rates.

Meanwhile, money supply
is also rising inflation expecta-
tions because of Congress-
ional moves to cut taxes
heavily.

The increases in short-term
rates and the Fed's intention to
tighten economic policy are also
influencing long-term rates. The
largest mortgage lenders are
adjusting their rates rapidly. A
14 per cent mortgage rate is
common in California, and
spreading to the rest of the country.

The construction industry is
suffering and it has long been
maintained in the United
States that a sustained American
economic recovery is unlikely if
there is no sign of a resurgence
in building.

The money supply figures for
the coming weeks may dictate
further Fed actions. The dis-
count rate rise alone will not
slow money growth much. It
must be accompanied by Fed

efforts to drain money from
the markets.

The amount it strives to drain
will be largely determined by
the money stock figures in com-
ing weeks, especially after six
weeks of high money stock
growth.

British complications: The ris-
ing in dollar interest rates has
not yet fed to any notable
movement out of sterling but
it may complicate any govern-
ment strategy to bring down
interest rates this autumn (John
Hawkins writes).

Although the Government

might be happy to see the
interest rate differential nar-
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pressure off the pound, it is
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of sterling that would leave
the exchange rate sharply lower,
raise import prices and threaten
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PRICE CHANGES

Kwik Fit 75p to 98p
MT Dart 35p to 55p
Peko Wallsend 10p to 55p
Vlaakfontein 17p to 50p
Western Arms 17p to 50p

Norton Simon 20c to 65c
Structers 10c to 15p
Tisbury Court 25p to 50p
Teicentral 35p to 55p
Union Discount 15p to 50p

THE POUND

Bank buys sells
2.10 2.03
31.85 30.15
32.09 68.50
32.56 1.75
12.15 11.54
8.13 8.73
10.35 9.90
4.48 4.27
10.00 100.00
12.15 11.65
12.15 11.54
214.00 204.90
535.00 510.00
1.45 1.44

Bank notes for small denominations bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travel cheques and other foreign currency transfers.

James Keiller and Sons, the
183-year-old originators of
Dundee marmalade, which are
also among the top half dozen
makers of sugar confectionery
in Britain, is to be sold or
closed down as part of a
cullback by Nestlé, the British
subsidiary of the Swiss Nestlé SA,
of their loss-making confectionery
business.

Unless exploratory talks
resulted in Keiller's being sold
by early next year, it would
cease trading and its Dundee
factory will close later in 1981
with the loss of 320 jobs, Nestlé
said yesterday.

Nestlé, which has around 5
per cent of the chocolate and
sugar confectionery market, is
cutting back on chocolate pro-
duction, with up to 250 jobs
expected to be lost from early
next year.

Chocolate confectionery has
been down 7 per cent in the
wake of last year's VAT in-
crease, according to Nestlé, but
the trade now sees signs of an
upturn in chocolate confectionery
sales.

Nestlé's market share is
expected to be lost from early
next year. The trade now sees
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For small denominations bank
notes only, as supplied yesterday by
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Different rates apply to travel
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An earlier casualty in the
sugar confectionery market was
the closure of the Glasgow
factory of George Bassett, the
Allsorts manufacturers with the
loss of 150 jobs.

There are also rumours that
another well-known name in
toffee manufacturing is about
to be offered for sale.

Although the confectionery
market is split roughly in half
between sugar and chocolate
confectionery in volume terms,
chocolate represents possibly
two-thirds of the value and has
better profit margins.

Sugar confectionery is a more
fragmented market, with
Trebler, Rowntree Mackintosh
Bassett and Cadbury's Pascal
probably having the larger
single shares of the market.
Keiller's market slice may well
be under 4 per cent.

The directors expect to recommend a final dividend of at
least the same as for 1979.

Colour television company 'no longer viable' as joint operation

Rank Toshiba facing closure threat

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Rank Toshiba, the television manu-
facturing company set up in 1978 by the
Rank Organization and Toshiba Corpora-
tion of Japan, is "no longer viable" as it
is now constituted, the partners
announced yesterday. Rank, which holds
70 per cent of the joint enterprise, is
offering its share to Toshiba, and is exploring
the possibility of disposing of Rank
Radio International (RRI), the television
distribution and service company.

Rank Toshiba's two factories in the
South-west were set up in 1978 by the
Rank Organization and Toshiba Corpora-
tion of Japan, respectively. Both are owned
by the two partners.

This, "combined with the consequences
of the dramatic change in world and
United Kingdom economic circumstances
over the past two years", made it clear
that the predicted penetration of the col-
our television market, particularly in
continents Europe, would not be
achieved. Thus the joint venture could not
become profitable in the foreseeable
future.

"Despite the measures that have been
taken to modernise and rationalise the
operation, and the considerable economies
that have been achieved, market conditions
high inflation in the United Kingdom and
the world recession invalidated the
assumptions of the original plan."

For the 1979 financial year, Rank
Toshiba made a trading loss of £1.08m.
They employ about 2,700 people. The
company is awaiting a £1.95m interest-
rate grant from the Government.

The Rank share is being offered to
Toshiba under the terms of the joint
venture agreement. If the Japanese company
decides not to accept, the partners
will try to sell the entire concern to a
third party. A Rank statement said yes-
terday: "If they are unsuccessful there
will be no alternative to closing the opera-
tion."

The decision follows a detailed study of

marketing and manufacturing in the
United Kingdom and overseas, carried out
jointly by the two partners.

This, "combined with the consequences
of the dramatic change in world and
United Kingdom economic circumstances
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our television market, particularly in
continents Europe, would not be
achieved. Thus the joint venture could not
become profitable in the foreseeable
future.

Rank Toshiba's two factories in the
South-west were set up in 1978 by the
Rank Organization

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

children's covenants • Rates**Readers' Forum**

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

simply have to take the cash at the end of 10 years? (S.M., Gloucester)

You are quite right in thinking that, usually, you have to pay for any option or guarantee in life assurance. This, however, is one exception. No extra charge is made for the facility simply because the life company is not taking on any extra risk whether you take up the option or not. If you take the option, you simply get whatever it earns, less a deduction for tax and expenses.

I am obtaining a house purchase loan from a building society and will be repaying it by making monthly payments to the society. Obviously, I need life cover on the outstanding loan in case I should die before the end of the term. It is being suggested that I should have "level term assurance", which seems to be rather more expensive than the usual cover. What are the arguments for and against? (M.N., London NW6)

The usual protection is decreasing term assurance, where the amount of cover reduces more or less in line with the reduction in the capital outstanding. This is quite cheap, since as the risk increases (with your age) the amount payable reduces. In the past the level of cover has been insufficient to inherit property from other relatives who die instead.

The methods available for obtaining maintenance from the father are less favourable for an illegitimate child, whose right to maintenance normally ceases at 16 whereas a legitimate child can obtain financial support from the father for a much longer period.

With level term assurance the cover remains constant throughout. If, therefore, you should die towards the end of the term (when the capital outstanding is fairly low), there would be a useful tax-free surplus for your trustees to hold until the day you die.

If I take a 10-year policy with the right to leave the value with the company, higher premium for a comparison with a cash has no such flexibility and where I

dependents after the loan has been repaid.

The usual link between a building society and an insurance company seems to be a life policy with premiums invested with the building society. I am, however, in a different position having consulted a solicitor who likes to have readily available with a building society, with the interest from that being used to pay premiums towards a life policy. Is there such a scheme? (N.S., Tottonham)

There is, of course, nothing to prevent you from making your own arrangements with whatever life office you like, agreeing to pay regular premiums which can come from the building society interest. You asked, however, if there is a "special scheme"—and one is operated by the Provincial Building Society using a profit-sharing policy issued by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

My niece has decided finally not to marry the father of her child, although both are free to marry. She maintains that a child born out of wedlock these days has the same rights as a legitimate child. Should I be expected to know whether this is correct? (M.N., Edgware)

Nowadays an illegitimate child automatically becomes legitimate the moment its parents marry. In many respects, the distinction between illegitimate and legitimate children no longer exists.

For example, if you leave property to your niece's children, this would include her illegitimate as well as her legitimate children. Similarly, the illegitimate child has the same rights of inheritance if its father or your niece should die without leaving a will. It also has an equal right to apply to the court for share in your estate in his father's estate excluded from their wills. But an illegitimate child is not entitled to inherit property from other relatives who die instead.

The methods available for obtaining maintenance from the father are less favourable for an illegitimate child, whose right to maintenance normally ceases at 16 whereas a legitimate child can obtain financial support from the father for a much longer period.

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By Richard Allen

Market concern about late figures from Group Lotus proved unfounded with the announcement yesterday of pretax profits up from £716,000 to £1.3m for the year to the end of December.

But the group, which blamed computer delays for the lateness in reporting, concedes that in the face of appalling market conditions it will be hard put to achieve anything like that figure this year.

Production of vehicles, which totalled more than 1,000 last year, has dropped to an annual rate of only 700 and United States sales have slumped dramatically. An extraordinary debit of £278,000 in the full-year figures reflects the winding-up costs of Lotus's own United States marketing subsidiary following last autumn's distribution agreement with Rolls-Royce.

Interest charges took £430,000 against £249,000. Mr Bushell said that year-end debt would be virtually unchanged from the 1978 level. There is no interim dividend after the previous year's payment of 1p gross.

Crosby House Group : Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.21m (£2.42m). Pretax profits dropped from £175,000 to £91,000. Trading in the second half-year has been extremely poor.

George Wills and Sons (Holdings) : Turnover for first half of 1980, £1.22m (£2.07m). Pretax profits £533,000 (£603,000). Board expects full-year's results to be in line with 1979.

Crosby House Group : Turnover for half-year to June 30, £1.21m (£2.42m). Pretax profits, £533,000 (loss £100,000). No interim payment (same).

International Stores (member of BAT Group) : Turnover for half-year to June 28, £2.32m (£3.09m). Pretax loss £1.7m (loss £2.07m). Results include effects of acquisition of Mac Markets food stores from July 1979 and the unusual

Kerry and Tonge wholesaling operation in December and price discount grocery outlets in Southern England in February, 1980.

Clarke Nickolls and Coombes : Net assets and fees for half year to June 30, £1.00m (£1.00m). Net trading loss, £9,000 (£9,000). Interim 1.75p (1.5p). Pre-tax profit £302,500 (£310,500).

Norvic Securities : Norvic Shoe announces that its Mansfield Shoe subsidiary, which has been on short-term working since April, has now been laid off pending orders for its Autumn footwear, enabling factory to return to full-time working from beginning of October.

Ben Bailey Construction : Board proposes to point out that the company has a net profit after tax of £543,000 for the year for after tax included deferred tax released of £358,000. Without this qualification it would appear that trading profits had declined, whereas they had actually increased.

Hanger Investments : The Ford main dealer reported a profits collapse from £1.7m to £0.7m in the first half-year. Chairman gave a warning that trading conditions in the rest of year remain likely to be even more difficult.

Galford Brindley : Pretax profits of Galford Brindley of £2.16m compare with £2.86m last year. Sound results from civil engineering, private housing, development and industrial work offset a disappointing performance by plant-hire activities.

The current year has started with contracting companies holding order books sufficient to produce acceptable trading results.

Beechfield's subsidiary, Felix International, has signed an agreement covering Felix's acquisition of Beavails-Plumrose, a division within the same Plumrose

Office and Electronic Machines' turnover fell from £13.59m to £12.27m in the first half of this year. Pretax profits, £1.37m (£1.4m). Interim dividend unchanged.

SALES
Coal (Tonnes) 2,382,199 2,221,304
Coke (Tonnes) 235,158 201,471

TRADING PROFIT
Net interest and dividends receivable 5,144 4,205

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION ..
Add : Extraordinary item - Profit on realisation of investments 192 -

Add : Unappropriated profit from the previous year 4,479 3,383

APPROPRIATIONS
Deduct : Capital reserve 2,500 1,100
Dividends 2,533 2,250

5,033 3,380

Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1980 342 396

Earnings per share 16.92c 13.38c

Dividends per share
Interim Cents 4 3
Final 6 6

10 9

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalent of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th November, 1980.

Note :

The Department of Taxes is seeking to change the basis on which the depletion allowance to the Company is calculated and which has been employed over many years. If the Department were to succeed in establishing a new basis, the additional liability to income tax in respect of the financial years 1979 through 1980 would amount to \$2,500,000 of which \$1,680,000 is applicable to prior years and \$620,000 to the current year.

The Company has been advised that the new basis of calculation used by The Department of Taxes should be challenged and, accordingly, where amended assessments have been raised objection has been lodged. The case has been taken to the Special Income Tax Court and judgement is awaited.

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED
Secretaries per : J. R. Parker

Registered Office : 70 Central Samora Machel Avenue P.O. Box 1108 Charter Consolidated Limited

Zimbabwe P.O. Box 102 Charter House Park Street Ashford Kent TN24 8EQ

London Office : 40 Holborn Viaduct London EC1P 1AJ

26th September, 1980

FINANCIAL NEWS**Stock markets****Equities easier in dull session**

After a week of gloomy economic news and the fighting in the Middle East, the market ended the session on a rather dull note yesterday.

Equities were generally easier as dealers scaled their positions in readiness for the new account while keeping a watchful eye on the latest events in the fighting between Iran and Iraq. Even oil, which have enjoyed a fairly buoyant account suffered some end-of-year reaction as the profit-takers moved in.

In the event, the FT Index closed 3.4 lower at 481.0.

GPs, which had been prepared to mark time all week, saw further interest move into the United States. At the end of the day, prices moved in narrow and sensitive limits eventually closing flat off. In shorts the story was much the same with falls of 54 also seen.

But in a year when the market saw the dawn raid on Cons Gold, the boom in North Sea oil shares and most of the Government's borrowing funded in the gilt market few expect the shares to remain at this level much longer. Bumper profits should be on hand in the next few months.

Vickers encountered profit-taking after good figures on Thursday, slipping 6p to 128p along with Trafalgar House, 13p lower at 66p. But Hadrian Carter added 4p to 150p, also after recent figures, while

the 56p rights issue from BTR came as no surprise to the market which clipped 8p from the share price to 360p. But this saw a flurry of activity in Bestobell which rose 10p to 312p amid hopes that BTR might use the extra cash to make a bid.

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Stock Exchange Prices Account ends on dull note

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, Oct 10. § Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

LIFTS + GUARANTEED
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COURT CIRCULAR £4.00 per line.

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JESUS said: "The
harvest truly is plenteous, but
the labourers are few; therefore
ask the Lord of the harvest
that he will send forth labourers
into his harvest." — St. Matthew
9. 37, 38.

BIRTHS

ABERDEEN — On September 21st, to
Sally Anne Patricia and Martin
a son, a brother for Annabel.

BERKSHIRE — On September 20th, in
Petersfield, to Paul and
Carolynne, a daughter for Charles,

a brother for Oliver and
Anne.

FRANCE — On 25th September, in
Lyon, a son, a brother for
Dawn and David.

CAVE — On September 21st, to
Kerry — Amy, a sister for Danny.

FISHER — On September 21st, at
the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital,
Woolwich, to Paul and
Sarah, a son, a brother for Christopher
and Edward Stephen, a brother
for Louise.

BIRTHS

HONEY — On September 21st, in
Shropshire, to Sarah Jane and
Mark, a son, a brother for
Matthew.

OTTER — On September 22nd,
at St. Paul's Hospital,
Cheltenham, to Rosalind and
Peter, a son, a brother for
Povitza.

POYNTON — On September 22nd,
in Cheshire, to Michael and
Sarah, a son, a brother for
Matthew.

RHODES — On September 22nd, in
Oxford, to Linda and Robin a
son, Daniel Moses Jackson.

STEVENS — On September 22nd,
at Kingstone Hospital, to
Sheila and Alan, a son, David.

WEBSTER — On September 22nd,
in Shropshire, to Helen and
Peter, a son, Robert Mac.

WINGFIELD — On September 22nd,
in the Shire Memorial Hospital,
Washington, to Michael and
Audrey, a son, a brother for Emily.

YOUNG — On September 22nd, in
Bath, to Vicki and Michael, a
brother for Ian.

BIRTHDAYS

HARPER — On Sept. 20th, best
wishes from Dad, Mum and
Brother, 62 Everley Rd.,
Crowthorne.

JOHN — Double congratulations
on your 21st birthday. With all
our love, Alan, Dad, and Alan.
Kathy, Michael, and Alan.

MICHAEL — Your sister is 18 today.

MICHAEL MURKIN — 21, youth on

the prov. pleasure at the helm.

TERENCE BLACK, Congratulations.
Happy 21st birthday! Love from
all the family at Malone Court.

MARRIAGES

COVETED — On September 21st, at
Holy Trinity Church, Pitlochry,
Paul, Margaret, son of Mr and Mrs
Colville of Cromburgh to Ann,
young daughter of Mr and Mrs
John Smith, son of Mr and Mrs
Antonio Colville.

DEATHS

ALISON — On September 22nd, in
Hospital, to Rev. Commander
Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.
O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.,
F.R.C.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Ed.),
F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Glas.),
F.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.).

FRASER — On 24th September
peacefully, at Hardgate, Wind-
sor, aged 85. Father of Marie, Euan
and David, and of the late
John, 19th September 1911-20th
September 1980. Interred at
Hardgate Burial Ground, 6th
September 1980. Brenda Milne, Honk-
ton, Lancashire, a daughter of
A. C. Clarke, a beloved mother of
Margaret, Catherine, Barbara and
Caroline, and a dear friend of
Hardgate.

JAMES — On September 21st, in
University Middlesex T.H. G.D.U.
Alma, aged 80, died. See Obituary
in Times Today.

JOHN — On September 21st, in
High Street, Luton. Flowers to
be placed in front of the church.

PARSONS — On 21st September
passed away after a great
course and cheviness. Lionel
Michael and Anne, also dearly
loved grandmothers, Funeral
Service, 21st September, 1980, 11.30
a.m. at Luton. Flowers to be
placed in front of the church.

THOMAS — On Thursday,
September 21st, at home in
Kent, Nicholas Joseph Anthony
Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs
Peter Thomas, a member of
the Royal Household, a
Member of Parliament, a
Firm D.D.L.

WHITE — On Friday, 22nd September
1980, at 12 noon, at the
Methodist Hall, today.

WILLIAM — On 20th September
1980, William, a brother for
Jeremy and Sally.

SEAVASTOPOLU — MARC — On
September 21st, 1980, in London,
Mr Elizabeth, later of Mr Peter
Perkins, Marquess of Queensberry,
son of the Honourable Countess
Elizabeth Francis — former grand-
daughter of Sir George Grey
FitzGerald.

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WINE AND DINE

FRANCIS — RESTAURANT well-
known to the public here since
1971. 25th Anniversary. Special
menu. Fine dining, à la carte.
Lunch, à la carte, à la carte.
Private rooms. Tel. 031-4748 or
031-360-0240. Tel. 01-4748 or
031-360-0240. Tel. 01-4748 or
031-360-0240.

SPORT AND RECREATION

WELL STOCKED keeper shot of
1,100 wld woodcock in
100 acres. Woodcock in
100 acres. Tel. 031-222-2220.

WINE AND DINE

WILLIAM — In my loving memory
of my dear wife, who passed away
on 27th September, 1980. You are always
in my heart. Please remember
my wife's change of address
in her new address. Tel. 01-4748 or
031-360-0240. Tel. 01-4748 or
031-360-0240. Tel. 01-4748 or
031-360-0240.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRAYING — To the glory of God
in His name, I pray for the
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